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Agricultural.

CROP REPORTS.

The experiment of furnishing periodical reports of the growing crops has now the farming interest or not. The Depart made the attempt to give reliable information to the public in a monthly report, nearly 18 years ago, and has published them since with some degree of regularity. The first crop report issued by State authority was published by Secretary S. D. Fisher, of the Illinois State Board of Aggriculture, in the year 1876. The subject was first broached in Michigan by the Secretary of State in the year 1877. At-1880, in the introduction to Farm Statistics, published by the Secretary of State. The present law providing for monthly

The bill was introduced and managed in the House by Hon. C. W. Garfield, the published its first report through the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, Mr. Chamberlain. Indiana began issuing a report about this time, but it has been discontinued by a change in the administration, and no report is now sent out by that State, except from the of- this new plan can make the reports more wood. fice of the Indiana Farmer Company Kansas through its Board of Agriculture, issued crop reports during last summer. ilar to our Farm Statistics, published by

Minnesota, in 1881, sent out a report sim- help for the statistician, one would sup-F. S. Christensen. There seemed to be a general awakening about this time to the importance of which is the cost to the Department in furnishing reliable information on which this State, beside the additional postage. farmers could base conclusions without The Department reports are of great the risk of becoming the dupes of designing men, who published false statements the cereals in the United States, but they of the supply or exaggerated estimates of should be managed in such a way as to the incoming harvest. Confidence in the accurately and timely forecast the yield. reports of the Washington Department was gradually fading out. These reports | terest of farmers, the mercantile reports were issued in a sort of perfunctory man- can be manufactured to order, to influence ner, and were not "previous" enough to the producer to sell, when it would be suit the needs of farmers. A false state- for his interest to hold the crop. There ment had plenty of time to crystalize into are critical seasons when the great exa seeming truth, before the official report tent of country covered by the Depart came along to contradict it, when the ment precludes the possibility of gatherlie had served its purpose, and the insti- ing information and imparting it as gator could laugh at the efforts of the slow quickly as the State reports are able to coach to make time. The new Commissioner saw that something must be done management of our statistician, Robert to preserve a semblance of care for the L. Hewitt, have steadily gained the conagricultural interests of the country, and fidence of the public for their accuracy. in the summer of 1882 he appointed an There are some features of the reports agent in each State and territory, as a sort which Mr. Hewitt expects to further imof nominal head center for the State re- prove and bring out, which will prove of ports. The several correspondents for the immense value to observing farmers. I department in the State were required to am not at liberty to explain, for the make duplicate reports to Washington, principle is not yet fully developed, and and to the State agent. The instructions further investigation may change the to these agents were, first, "To supervise, under the general direction of the statis- business is in good hands, and will be tician of the department, the collection of faithfully performed. crop statistics, and other agricultural information pertaining to the State.' Second, "To receive a duplicate of the returns sent by the regular corps of county | To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. correspondents," &c. Third, "To make | I wish to call the attention of those a general report on the first of each month, who undertake to describe thoroughbred of the same general tenor as the current stock to the necessity of giving the "herdreturns of the county correspondents; book numbers" as well as names. My at giving an accurate view of the status of tention was called to this in some corcrops, local changes, and their specific respondence in your last number, corcauses." Fourth, "To organize and con- recting a previous writer on some Jersey

assist the statistician in testing the re

estimating acreage and production for the final record of the year." Seventh, 'To act generally as the agent of the Department of Agriculture in the State, for the perfecting of its statistical service, and the advancement of its practical usefulness and eficiency."

service a year and a half, on a salary of \$600 each, under the instructions as above numerated, and what additional facts have the farmers of the United States gained as compensation? There are a few names in the list, who have reputations as statisticians. W. J. Chamberlain, of Ohio, wields the official frank in that State, and he is also at the head of her Agricultural Department. T. S. Gold, of Connecticut, S. D. Fisher, of Illinois, D. H. Wheeler, of Nebraska, F. S. Christensen, of Minnesota, are the only ones who have been selected for their peculiar fitness as agricultural statisticians. It is fair to presume that most of the States and Territories have as incumbents of the office, politicians who needed places, and the \$600 is in payment for past political services. The place found such a man in our State, a very excellent young man in every respect, except that he knows nothing about the needs of agriculture, and has no taste for it. The position came to him unsolicited, and he acbeen before the people sufficiently long to knowledged that he could not understand determine whether they are of value to the above instructions, nor many of the other ambiguous, stilted phrases that came ment of Agriculture at Washington first in the guise of "instructions." If he had been required to collect German aphorisms from the original text, or to furnish a monthly poem, no fitter selection could have been made. He receives blanks from the Department, and issues them to his sixty correspondents in the State, who forward them to him again properly filled out. These he tabulates and returns to the commission. There is no record kept for reference; and he has not tention was again called to the matter in yet been required to perform any of the duties outlined in the 4th, 5th or 7th paragraphs of his instructions. He occupies a desk in the Secretary of State's reports, was enacted in the winter of office at Lansing, and although so near the head of our efficient crop reporting Bureau, our statistics are not accessible to him until they are given to the general present efficient Secretary of the State public. Whatever the new departure may Horticultural Society. Senator Mars, of be in other States, in Michigan it is a Senate. The first report was issued in correspondents of 20 years standing re-September, 1881. In this same year Ohio fused to make duplicate returns to the State agent, and some spicy letters were sent to the Commissioner, protesting

> efficient than under the old regime. If pose that it could be procured in Washingtan at a less price than ten dollars per head for each additional correspondent. value, as showing the probable supply of If the crops are not reported in the infurnish it. Our State Reports, under the

impecunious politicians.

It is a difficult thing to perceive how

Numbers in Pedigrees.

duct a system of correspondence with log cattle pedigrees. It is the number that cal experts in special rural districts, to decides the individuality of the animal. obtain the latest, fullest and most accu- not the name. In some of the records rate results of experiments and important names are not allowed to be duplicated. work in every branch of agricultural ef- but even then, and we know that the fort, for the benefit and use of the De- animal is registered, if the number is partment of Agriculture." Fifth, "To given, the pedigree can easily be found. But in those cases where there are many animals with the same name, if the num ber be not given, it becomes a very puzder of correspondence. der of correspondence, which could not be accurately reported by local correspondence generally." Sixth, ber when speaking of registered stock. "At the close of the crop year, to

turns of the year (of area, condition, MR. J. DUSEF, of Sheridan, Montcalm yield and product,) to adjust possible dis | Co., wants to find some one who can supcrepancies for the purpose of accurately ply him with black seed oats.

В.

The Herd of Shorthorns Owned by D. M.

In response to an invitation, received some time ago, to visit the Brookside Farm, owned by D. M. Uhl and see some These agencies have now been in active of the Shorthorns that are being reared there, we took the west bound train on the M. C. R. R., in the forenoon of the day preceding the night in which came that terrible blizzard and wind storm that committed such great devastation in different parts of the country. The day was a very mild one, the sun shone with unusual brilliancy, and one would scarcely have dreamed that in so short a time there would be such a "warring of the elements:" but the telegraph brought the news that a storm was coming, and it did come, and the story of the great destruction of life and property on that eventful night will be long remembered.

Uhl, Ypsilanti.

STATE JOURNAL

Mr. Uhl met us at the depot in Ypsilanti, and the two miles' ride in a buggy down the gravel road to his farm was an the farm in good order. The cattle were allowed the run of a field adjoining the barnyard that day, and we were told five of his get." that was the custom there to give them a large roan cow that has weighed about show herd with great success. eighteen hundred pounds in show con-6594. This Beauty of Brookside is a grand cow, roan in color; is rather low on legs, very thick at the heart, has a broad straight back, is very wide at the hips, and carries the width well back to the point of the rump. We next came to the characteristics of their famous ances-

last calf that was sired here by Plum- found."

more correspondents were desired, and has bred animals of good size that will these involved an additional outlay for turn an excellent carcass of beef at ma- England, (who bred Stapleton Lass) and at present has a lot of young bulls for sale that are looking equally as well as those we have seen that were raised on their dam. There are few, if any, who know him that have the genuine self conceit sufficient to say that they can beat Mr. Uhl in raising and training a bull. The young bulls at Brookside are well trained and when led out, stand on "all

fours" with head erect. Mr. Uhl is one of the oldest breeders of To the Editor of Michigan Farmer. Shorthorns in the State. He commenced in 1852, and from that time to within the last three or four years he has been a constant exhibitor at the State Fair. His first venture in Shorthorn breeding was with what was known then as the Van Cleve stock. Subsequently some cattle held at his farm. While these were good

the shambles. In 1863 an opportunity was offered Mr.

FLORENCE.

Roan, calved Nov. 5, 1858. Got by Rosh, carved Nov. 5, 1898. Got by Rocket 9211, out of imp. Stapleton Lass by Sailor (9592) by Liverpool (8227) by Matchless (4427)—running to Barmpton (54)—as given by James Fullington. Starlight, Marquis, Rocket and Stapleton Lass imp. by the Madison County Importing Company. 1853. ton Lass imp. by the madison county Importing Company, 1853.
Starlight and Marquis were sold at the sale for \$3,000 each, Stapleton Lass sold for \$1,475. As given by James Fullington. Florence, sold to Mr. Uhl of Ypsilanti,

August 7th, 1863. VICTORIA. Roan cow, bred by Wm. Raine, near Darlington, England; calved March, 1850. Imported by the Madison County Importing Company, August, 1853. Got by Swiss Boy (12164). Dam, Victoria by Chancellor (3833) by Acmon (1606) by Rockingham (2547) by Denton (198) by Ladrone (353) by Henry (301). Certified to by James Fullington. Sold to D. M. Uhl, August 7, 1863.

MRS. S. W. DEXTER.

We saw the original pedigree as written by Mrs. Dexter, on an old fashioned half sheet of foolscap paper, and copied it as

This Florence was a noted and valuable cow after she came into Mr. Uhl's

WASHTENAW COUNTY NOTES. hands. Mr. Uhl tells us that she never THE MOST PROFITABLE CATTLE amount of mutton, but a Down will make ture as well as of the Senate. The farm failed to win first prize where she was shown, until after she was fourteen years old. As her pedigree shows, she was out of imp. Stapleton Lass, whose progeny has been among the illustrious ones since she came to this country. In his history of Shorthorn breeding in Ohio, Hon. T.

C. Jones says: "Stapleton Lass, a red-

and-white roan, of May, 1850; bred by

Mr. Robert Thornton, Stapleton by Sailor (9592) dam by Liverpool (8227) etc., sold to Jesse Watson, Madison Co., for \$1,350. "This cow became the property of Mr. James Fullington, and proved to be an excellent breeder and a great milker. She was the dam of Mr. David Watson's Fancy by Mario (11779) who was the dam of the great prize cow Jesse by imp. Starlight, and of many other good things. Fancy, like her dam, was also a large milker. Stapleton Lass was, as we have seen, the dam of the prize bull Buckeye

Starlight (36293). "This bull Buckeye Starlight was bought of James Fullington, who bred him, by T. C. Jones, Delaware, Ohio, and stood enjoyable one. We found every thing at at the head of his herd. In 1864 he was the first prize bull in his class, and also in sweepstakes as best breeding bull with

The cow Jessie, before mentioned, was little exercise in pleasant weather. As the dam of the wonderful show cow, the cattle were called into the yard, a Mignonette, illustrated in Vol. 9, page prominent figure among them was Young 815 of American Herd Book. Gen. Grant Florence, a cow sired by Col. Welch 11537, 4825 was also a son of Jessie. These and out of the well known cow Florence, animals were sold by James Fullington to by imported Rocket 9211. She is a very McMillan, of Ohio, and traveled with his

We have quoted from the history of dition. By her side stood Brookside these cattle to show that they have justly Maid, sired by Mazurka Prince 17728 and won all the honor usually accorded them out of Young Florence, and then there T. C. Jones says of the importations was Beauty of Brookside by Mazurka that were made into Ohio at that time: Prince out of Florence 5th by De Grey | "All the importations consisted of cattle purchased from well known and high ranking herds, descended from the most ancient stocks known in Shorthorn history-such as those of the Maynards, Jobsons, Charges, Collings, Hutchinsons, Wrights, etc. That the excellence of the Lucy 2nd, by Lodi, out of Lucy, by Duke cattle was such as a lineage reaching 16679, out of Red Lady by Col. Welch, through so many generations of approved grand dam Florence 2d by De Grey. This blood, to the dawn of the history of the is a very handsome cow, of good weight, race, is attested by the uniform excellence yet has no appearance of coarseness. of the descendants of these importations, These older cows that we have mentioned found in so many of the best herds in Berrien County, was its god-father in the sham and a delusion. Many of the old in size and conformation carry many of different parts of the country, as well as those that have been exported to the land tors. The younger heifers were sired by of the origin of the breed. While these cat-Plumwood Lad K 24323. They are a fine the have all the perfection and symmetry lot that are a little more compact in of form which characterizes the high caste against the additional labor, merely to make up than some of the older oncs. Shorthorn, it is confidently claimed that furnish the excuse for more places for Among these we noticed in particular | n no strains of the race are the useful Zada 4th, a red heifer; also Edwena, the and profitable qualities more generally

In refering to the pedigree of the bull In his breeding of Shorthorns Mr. Uhl imported, Isaac 598, we find that he was bred by Mr. Robert Thornton, Stapleton, turity, and at the same time has not neg- that he is recorded as out of Cherry by lected their milking qualities. He has ad- Matchless (4427), Beauty by Barmpton thority. vocated and practiced milking his cows (3089) by Young Eryholme (1981), by and raising his calves on skim milk, and Thorp (1515), by Yorkshireman (708) by Bolingbroke (86), by Punch (531). As the cow Cherry by Matchless (4427) was the grand-dam of Stapleton Lass, the above extended pedigree properly belongs to that of the Stapleton Lass family as well.

WRINKLES AND WOOL ON SHEEPS' FACES.

EATON RAPIDS, Feb. 14, '84.

I feel it my duty to say something in behalf of the dumb brutes, in regard to the practice of breeding wrinkles and wool in the faces of sheep.

We have some lambs this year with large wrinkles along the side of the face, and these, together with the wool, have were bought at the Brooks & Barber sale injured their eyes, to such an extent that I am afraid some of them will lose their cattle, it is said, very little was known of eyesight partially. As the wrinkles entheir breeding, and they were sacrificed at larged and the wool increased in length, the fold of the wrinkles turned the lids of the eyes inward, causing the wool to get Uhl to purchase two representatives of in their eyes, and soon they became inthe later importations. After the death flamed, and were like a piece of raw of Judge Dexter, Mrs. Dexter offered to meat. Of course by cutting away the them, and the following is a copy of the wrinkle generally runs through the eye, pedigrees given at the time by Mrs. Dex- the wrinkle will roll into the eye and do nearly as much harm.

There is such a thing as overdoing, and this is the case with breeding wrinkles and wool in the faces of sheep. Too much attention is given to the production of wool on a sheep, and not enough towards increasing the size and frame, and building up a strong constitution. Too many wrinkles are a nuisance even in the body of a sheep, for if the wool is left on up to the time that sheep are ordinarly relieved of their wool, the wool in the creases of the wrinkles becomes cotled and half rotten, and certainly must have a tendency to affect the health of a sheep.

So I say the practice of breeding wrinkles and too much wool in the faces of sheep should be stopped, so that the poor, dumb things can at least have the use of their eyes, without being tortured continually by wool getting into them and destroying the sight.

continually by wool governed and destroying the sight.

Give us a plain face and not too much wool on it, and a large and robust body.

PLAIN FACE.

MR. JOSEPH BRIDGE, of Unadilla, Livingston County, wants to buy some Black Spanish fowls. Any of our readers who have them can write Mr. Bridge. FOR THE AVERAGE FARMER.

EAGLE, Feb. 22, '84. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

In my article of Feb. 12th, I said the Jersey cow was the most profitable cow for the average farmer. The farmer who keeps a few cows, say from two to ten, with an eye to the main chance of making good butter for family use and to sell, will find it more profitable to own cows whose cream will separate from the milk in twelve hours instead of twenty-four, the butter of which will churn in ten minutes instead of an indefinite period, and when properly made is of superior grain, flavor and color, and will bring in the market from five to ten cents more per pound than ordinary butter. The cow that does this is the Jersey, a small cow with great butter capacity. They need not of necessity be thoroughbred; onehalf, three-fourths or seven-eighths grade, make splendid records. And still I say they are the most profitable cow for the average farmer. With all deference to the article from N. A. Clapp, he does not mention profit or loss, but takes up the cue to show that the Shorthorns are butter-makers. He knows of three Shorthorn cows as such, two from his own knowledge, and one mentioned in the Breeders' Gazette; one cow made 16 lbs. in a week, the other two made large milk yields, quality of milk not stated, probably "ský-blue." There are the exceptions, and the Jersey cow that does not make a good butter record is the exception.

He quotes an article from the Patent Office report, of a strain of cattle that existed 100 years ago in England, called the Teeswater, a coarse, roomy cattle, celebrated for milking qualities, and popular with the grazier. During these 100 intervening years, these coarse, roomy cattle have been bred with an eve to the number of pounds of beef and tallow they will make.

Your correspondent, "Coldwater," in the issue of the 5th inst., says: "Have not the Shorthorn breeders in breeding for style and color, lost sight of the one great essential item in their cattle for the average farmer, which I claim is milk and butter?" Breeders of Shorthorns, when you visit other herds or sales, with a view of enlarging your herds, what points do you admire and look for in cattle you in- I will subscribe my name in full. tend to purchase? Do you look for a beef or dairy form? You want the animal that has room for the largest amount of choice beef, for that is the mission of the Shorthorn. They are "profitable for beef and that only." I give six reasons why the Jersey should increase, and why they are the most profitable, from the pen of Richard Gordman, Jr., a farmer, and perhaps an average farmer. He has with gentle slope to the south and sufficient reputation to be cited as au-

1. Jersey cows make more butter an-

2. Jerseys make better butter than any other breed, better grain and better flavor. 3. Jersey milk is most profitable, be-

cause it contains more butter per quart than that of any other breed, its cream rises quicker and its butter comes quicker. 4. Jersey butter brings from two to ten cents a pound more than any other, as a rule, throughout the United States; hence,

on ninety farms out of a hundred where butter is a specialty, the introduction of Jersey blood will change the butter-making from a dead loss to a net profit. 5. Butter farming is more profitable

and healthful and refining, than truck the climax of everything we have seen farming, beef farming, poultry or pig raising.

6. For every cent lost on account of the Jersey's smaller carcass, there are two cents gained on account of her better butter and larger annual yield.

We want Holsteins (Dutch-Friesians) and Ayrshires for the general milk and cheese supply; we want Herefords and Shorthorns for their beef; but the country sell two cows that had recently been wool frequently it may be prevented to wants the Jerseys for their butter. So brought from Ohio. Mr. Uhl bought some extent, but as the crease of the let us have an end to the opposition which this breed has met with for forty years. He who specializes wins. The 'general purpose" cow is an impossible animal. Let each farmer decide whether all circumstances point to beef, milk or butter breed, and choose his stock accord-FANCIER. ingly.

ANOTHER WORD FOR THE JER-SEYS.

To the Editor Michigan Farmer.

There are plenty of men in Michigan who are breeding Merino sheep and Shorthorn cattle and are ready with all their might and main to defend them, but fairly show their "canines" when they hear the little butter cattle mentioned. Now. are they not a little inconsistent in this? there is usually sold here 150,000 bushels The Merinos are a wool sheep. They are of wheat and 125,000 pounds of wool, is the wool breed; with them mutton is a the farm and home of Hon. Enos T. secondary consideration.

On the other hand, the Jerseys are a butter cattle. They are the butter breed. When one is breeding Jerseys he is breeding for butter and is breeding away from beef. In like manner, he who breeds Merinos is breeding for wool and is breeding away from mutton. There is no use of talking about their grand mutton quali- visor some 15 years, treasurer of the ties. They will undoubtedly make a fair county and member of the State Legisla.

a good deal more and of better quality.

OF SHEW LEW LANGE.

excellent quality. Epicures, I am told, call it the best. But that does not prove that one is not breeding away from beef in breeding Jerseys. They will no more equal a Shorthorn than a Merino will equal a Shropshire Down.

What I wish to show is a parallel of Jerseys and not do it at a loss. Every farmer wants two or more butter cows, and I say let those butter cows be Jerseys, either pure-bred or their grades. If the cows are pure-bred the bull calves will sell early, but if the cows are grades, let the bull calves be made steers and fattened so as to sell at two years old. One will be surprised at the result of two years feeding. I do not claim they will equal a are Shorthorns or second cousins to Shorthorns? Hundreds of farmers patronize street bulls and scoff at Jerseys. I have seen in the stock yards at Buffalo good beefy animals with the solid fawn color. By this method the farmer has the best possible cow and has not lost anything by the operation. If he has room for other cattle I say every time let them be Shorthorns, and let the dams rear their own calves. He has two breeds of cattle, and each one is par excellence. Now our Holstein friend steps in

with his combined machine, and says he has par excellence in both butter and beef. Don't be alarmed breeders of Jerseys and breeders of Shorthorns. Every dog has his day. Combined machines never have stood the test. The draft horse is not a trotter, nor is the trotter a draft horse. If a farmer is going to supply a neighboring town with milk, let him by all means secure Holsteins. The cow that will give eighty or ninety pounds a day is just what he wants, but the general farmer cannot afford to pay the going wages to a hired man for milking forty quarts from a Holstein when fifteen quarts from a Jersey will make just as much butter. Moreover, the farmer who feeds for beef will find the difference between Shorthorn and Holstein. Those bony animals cannot be fed as profitably as the old stand-by-the Shorthorns. After the example of our friend of the Holsteins,

J. A. BARTHOLOMEW. HILLSDALE, March 1, 1884.

PENCIL SKETCHES BY THE WAY. purchased from H. M. Bolton, and own-

The town of Climax is mostly a plain, west, and with the exception of a few open marshes and its prairie land in the nually, compared with the food they eat, with hickory, oak, maple, beech, etc. In tion of our visit there will long be rememsome parts the soil is a loam, heavy clay and medium sandy loam, with vegetable mould enriching the top surface, and is one of the best if not absolutely the best township of land in the county. The first settlers came here in 1831, and it was told us that about that time four of them visited the prairie in the northwestern part, where night overtaking them, they camped upon the banks of what is now "Potter's Lake." Before leaving the locality they made a survey of the surroundings and proposed to name the town, but none seemed suitable or appropriate to them till one of the party exclaimed as he looked around, "This caps and I propose the name Climax," which was adopted. In one of the most desirable portions of this town we find Johannes N. Le Fevre, whose father, as a Huguenot, was driven from his native country to escape the persecutions that were heaped upon that brave and hardy people, living upon and owning 200 acres of land upon which he settled in 1838, when he came from New York State. We find him a hale

is 325 acres in extent, of burr oak and The Jersey will make a fair amount of prairie soil, of which about 200 is a perbeef, and if fattened early will make an fect plain. The house is of brick, surrounded and shaded in summer by huge old oaks, and protected by hedges on east and west from the winds and winter storms, with pleasant lawn and fruitful orchards. The barns, carriage house, granary, pig-pen, in which are kept Poland-Chinas, and breeds, and prove that a farmer can keep hennery, in which we saw 450 Light Brahmas, of size and handsome plumage, are quite complete. In cattle we saw some good grade Shorthorns, with a bull of his own breeding at head, and which stock descended from purchases made in New York, and from A. S. Brooks, of Wixom: in the horse stock we notice a bay colt from a well bred mare of Vermont Hero stock for dam, and H. Brown's of Battle Creek, stallion Bay Middleton for sire, Shorthorn, but how many of our steers and which gives promise of future value. For many years he has been impressed with the worth and value of Merino sheep, and as far back as 1847 made some purchases, as the following certificate will show, which we copied from the original:

Enos T. Lovell, of Climax, Mich., bought of Wm. Jarvis, one full blood Merino buck, with a half-penny under each ear, tar-marked W. J., and two threeeach ear, tar-marked W. J., and two three-quarter Merino, one-quarter Saxon bucks, one being two years old and the other one year old, marked with two half-pen-nies under one ear, and the end of the other cut off and tar-marked W. J., which three bucks above described I warrant and say the first to be pure blood descendants of the Merinos I purchased in Spain in 1809 and 1810, and the Merino part of the two latter to be descended as the preceding, and the Saxony part to the preceding, and the Saxony part to be descended from the importation of the Messrs. Scoles, of Boston, in the spring of 1820. Received payment in full, Weathersfield, Nov. 2, 1847. WM. JARVIS.

This was an antique document to me, as I presume it will prove to the most of our readers. We notice that the descendants of this same flock are still on the farm About the same time, or perhaps earlier, some ewes were purchased from parties in Washington County, Pa., of the same quality that A. C. Glidden, of Paw Paw, is aiming to breed. Mr. Lovell has kept his stock quite pure, but unregistered, although he has always used registered rams. In 1853 he purchased some pure Atwood stock that has also been retained and bred from. A few years ago he purchased six registered ewes that were bred by H. M. Bolton, of Shaftburg, Vt., and their increase is still in the flock. His flock now numbers about 375, upon which he has used a four year old Atwood ram, Among the Farmers and Stockmen of Kaled jointly with his neighbor, J. T. Retalsire, as his get are compact in form and size and well fleeced. His five year old ram has also given some good stock, while the young two year old Pony ram although well covered with a good staple, has not been used yet. Our reception at northwest part, was heavily timbered this home was cordial, and the recollec-

bered. Nearly opposite to this fine farm is the one of 200 acres owned by J. T. Rettalick. and upon which there is not one foot of waste land. Here we find an enterprising farmer and one up in all its details. He was in the barn caring for and feeding a splendid party of grade sheep that will tip the beam way up over the hundred point. His flock of grade sheep are the equal of any in this county, while the young stock sired by the ram owned by him and E. T. Lovell, are compact and well fleeced. We expect when here again to have a ride after the pair of roadsters that he, having rented his farm, retains for his own use. His barns are roomy and well arranged, the horse barn being a model one.

The young Sheldon Brothers own the 480 acres just outside the village, which their father, as a pioneer, lived upon so many years, and which we find to be of "openings" and productive. Their barns are of course very complete. They are paying some attention to thoroughbred stock or rether to the gradient of the productive. stock, or rather to the grading up of their cattle and sheep. Their thorough-bred Shorthorn bull Gentle Duke 11th he settled in 1838, when he came from New York State. We find him a hale gentleman of the olden school, possessing the confidence of his friends, and enjoying an ample fortune, acquired through industry and good management. He pays no attention now to blooded stock, although the owner of some well bred roadsters, mares and colts, nevertheless his farm is very productive, there being no better land in the world than 80 acres of this farm, and now producing more acre for acre. We are shown oats that yielded 60 bushels to the acre from seed that has not been changed in 40 years. One and a half miles east of the village of same name as town, which got communication with the world about 13 years ago via G. T. R. R., and which has a population of about 400, and a good market, as there is usually sold here 150,000 bushels with the world sold here 150,000 bushels with the world sold here 150,000 bushels with the world sold here 150,000 bushels with the work and work. They, too, keep account with field and crop, for they tell us that for seven years they have raised wheat from 110 acres, that the crop has averaged 194 bushels, and price \$1.07, with 801 center and sheep. Their thorough bred Shorthorn bull Gentle Duke 11th 41990, is three years old, red and white in color, bred by Wm. Curtiss & Son, of Addison, Mich, was got by Proud Duke of Fairview 20720, out of Gentle Annie 12th by Duke of Wicken 14130. They have owned him two years and he has proved to be a good stock animal, of this we are convinced as we look at the 15 of his get in the yard, as well as the young eight-months-old bull which they had just sold for \$50. In view of such sales why will not farmers grade up to a high standard? The bull is a good one, and to the disgrace of the many wealthy farmers around here, is the only thorough young, are very active, buying largely of stock, feeding, selling, etc., and at the same time giving personal attention to all the farm work. They, too, keep account with field and crop, for they tell us that for seven years th tion of about 400, and a good market, as there is usually sold here 150,000 bushels of wheat and 125,000 pounds of wool, is the farm and home of Hon. Enos T. Lovell, who may almost be considered a pioneer, as he came here at the age of 12 years with his father from Vermont in 1835, and has therefore spent all his youth and manhood here. During this time he has been one of the foremost citizens as well as farmers, and has been honored by his party, having been supervisor some 15 years, treasurer of the county and member of the State Legisla.

(Continued on eighth page.)



WOOL AS A COLLATERAL PROD-UCT.

That wool-growing as a specialty has numbered its days on the high priced lands of the Eastern and Middle States

there can be no question. There is nothing new in this fact, although it is stated by several writers who have discussed it since the last tariff changes as a recent condition, a fact not heretofore established. It has long been unprofitable as a specialty upon these lands, and the fact need cause no alarm to-day to the owners of choice flocks, not even to the unfortunate owner of choice Merine grades shearing from 8 to 15 pounds of wool per head.

Wool is a collateral product, and the questions of the profitable keeping of the flock and the abandonment of the industry do not hinge upon a few cents per pound in the price of wool.

The following are pertinent questions to be met to-day, not only by farmers grazing sheep upon highly cultivated lands, but by every farmer situated upon them. Is it profitable or possible to maintain or increase the fertility of our soil without making the production of live stock an important factor in our farming operations?

What class of live stock will bring the greatest net profits considered with reference not only to the cost of production, but taking account of the returns made directly to the soil, and the actual draught made upon constituents of the soil by the products sold? For the soil is but our torehouse, continually reimbursing itself it is true, to a certain limited extent, from the atmosphere and the weathering of its particles, but requiring in addition to these the return of the greater bulk of its annual crops, and suffering rapid depletion of its available constituents when this return or an equivalent one in comonce fertile farm in the older states demonstrats, the truth of this statement and the folly of expecting a limited supply to fill an unlimited demand. If we its present condition, we not only lose capital. After these are paid every additional pound of food digested brings us a net profit. So with the soil. If it prolabor, the land is of no value. We are obliged then to keep the fertility of our soil up to a certain standard or conduct our business at a loss. The small difference in yield of five bushels per acre between two fields of wheat, if both crops be obtained by the same labor, enhances the value of one field over the other not less than \$60 per acre.

The rotation of crops is one of the fundamental principles of advanced husbendry and necessitates the keeping of a certain amount of live stock. Up to a certain point the increase in quantity of live stock upon land which has been long under tillage is followed by a parallel in crease of grain products. It is notably a fact that in England upon lands far above those of our Eastern and Middle States in value, the present tendency is strongly toward the increase of permanent pasturage and the number of live stock, sacrificing for the purpose a portion of the acerage formerly devoted to grain. One of the foremost advocates of this course is J. B. Lawes, of the famous experimental trench-preservation or ensilage of fodfarm at Rothamsted, to the report of ders. Among other reports, that by the whose elaborate and long continued experiments we are indebted for much practical information. In the State of Michigan, for every \$100 invested in farm land and buildings there are \$11 invested in live stock, and this is very closely the average ratio in all the older

It being a well established fact that the keeping of a certain amount of live stock is necessary, the question to be decided by the flock-master before abandoning the industry in consequence of the late reduction in the tariff and lower price in wool, is whether he can replace his flocks by any kind of live stock from which he may hope to derive a larger revenue; and the question of his being able to compete in wool production as a specialty against the cheap lands and the open winters of Australia and the Southwest, is a secondary one. The limit of profitable production is measured not only by the cost of production in competing countries, but by the price of collateral products and the other uses to which the soil may be put to bring an increased revenue. It is said that wool can be grown in the Southwest at ten cents per pound. Obviously we cannot compete. Shall we abandon our flocks and increase the acreage of wheat? It is said that wheat can be grown in the Northwest at 30c per bushel. If we in vestigate the cost of beef production to the Western ranchman we are met by the same apparently ruinous competition. There is nothing new about these figures. The cost of production on new lands has been relatively as cheap for years. A generation ago the fathers of many of us in the then famous wheat-growing district of the Genesee Valley were greatly alarmed at the prospect of Western competition in wheat raising. To-day, after forty years of competition ten-fold greater than they feared, it is the main reliance there, as it has been in the interim, and lands for this use are changing hands readily at prices above \$100 per acre. Let us consider well these facts before we abandon our flocks, lest we seek to repurchase them ere long at a sharp advance.

If we examine the profits of wool-growing in connection with those of mutton production, from which it is inseparable in the Eastern and Middle States, we shall be able more fully to decide this question. I can give no better instance of what has been accomplished with well bred sheep than the following: In the winter of '82 and '83, Hon. Wm. G. Kirby of this county, fed nearly 1,000 wethers, among which were a small party of high grade Merinos. They were sheared in April and shortly after sold for the English market. The average fleece was 13‡ pounds, which sold in Boston for 33c, and the average net weight carcass in Buffalo 130 pounds, which sold at 61c.

13% bs. wool @ 83c...

It cannot be denied that the \$4.54, supplemented by the previous yearly receipts for wool, is an important factor of the gross receipts, and the collateral product securing to us this additional revenue is worthy of our earnest attention. It is probable that wool of equal value for the manufacture of worsteds or other fabrics requiring a true and strong fiber can be produced in no other way, as the conditions to which the sheep is subjected when being judiciously fed for mutton are especially favorable to the growth of fiber of this character. Life upon the range, with its attendant exposure to extremes of weather and alternations of plentiful and scant feed can never, with certainty, produce this class of wool.

The sale of the fleece, in this case repre senting about one-half the gross receipts, alienates from the soil but a very smal per cent. of the constituents removed by the sale of an equal value of mutton or almost any other product, and hence its percentage of the total product should be as large as is compatible with good feeding qualities. The feeding qualities of the Merino are not a fixed quantity, but are being rapidly developed by our best breeders to-day, as they have been by earlier ones, being desirable not only from the mutton standard, but essential to the production of heavy fleeces and to the nursing qualities of dams.

The weights attained by the Merino wethers as given above, though exceeded by the larger mutton breeds shearing comparatively light fleeces, were heavy enough to bring the top price, and in Mr. Kirby's opinion were grown and ted at a greater profit than any other of the 1,000 head, which numbered equally choice specimens of the mutton breeds.

It is probable that the recent increased facilities for the transportation of meats will indirectly favor the wool-grower upon high-priced lands. Heretofore the mercial fertilizers is not made. Many a shipping of meats from Australia and the South American States has not been practicable. This trade is now being rapidly developed and is likely to absorb a part of the capital now invested in wool-growfeed an animal just sufficient to keep it in | ing, a product suffering no damage from its long ocean transportation, and upon our feed but our time and the use of our which the freight charges have been comparatively light.

I look forward with confidence to the showing of thoroughbred Merino wethers duces just sufficient to remunerate our to be made by one of our Michigan breeders at the coming Chicago Fat Stock GEO. S. PIERSON. KALAMAZOO, Feb. 23, 1884.

ENSILAGE IN FRANCE.

From our Paris Correspondent.

The ensilage of green fodder in silos or trenches, continues to be one of the foremost questions in the agricultural world. It has now passed out of the domain of experiment and ridicule, and become a concrete fact. Yet it was only in 1852, that the discoverer of the plan, M. Goffart, of Burtin, in Sologne, first commenced his trials of the preservation of the green stems of maize, in trenches made in ordinary soil. Agricultural commissions, and inspections by unbe lievers, have since borne unanimous testimony to the success of Mr. Goffart's discovery. In order to encourage a system so fraught with practical advantages, several of the local agricultural societies of France, have offered prizes for the Meaux Society deserves special notice; the tests were chiefly applied to clover, and many of the competitors commenced as disciples of St. Thomas, but ended, as is usual in presence of palpable conviction, as zealots.

One farmer, Benard, trenched the yield of 71 acres of red clover, in an ordinary silo 40 inches deep, 80 wide at bottom and 120 at top and 55 yards long. The mess was reduced two-fifths by shrinking. A second trench 33 yards long contained the yield of six acres of red clover. The commissioners found all the the clover to be well conserved; of a clear brown color, giving off the alcoholic odor; the animals eat it with avidity. M. Benard recommends that the clover be cut when in full flower, and to select a time rather humid than dry for cutting and pitting the clover, the better to exclude the air and water.

A. M. Gilles employed his pits, 22x10x7 feet, destined for distillery pulp, to the preservation of clover, cut between the 5th and 10th of June, and when commencing to form seed; 56 tons of stuff were pitted. It turned out well. M. Guibert trenched four acres of white clover, and obtained a medal for his results, though he expected to find his clover "only a heap of manure;" he had the clover trodden down in the silo by

bullocks. A. M. Martin pitted the yield of five acres of late red clover, in a trench 83 yards long; the men shook the clover, winnowed it as it were, as they spread it in the silo; the next day they resumed work late, and then covered in. The volume of the preserve lost 75 per cent, but was in an eatable condition, because the ensilage was not finished within the day commenced, and the forage was aired too much.

The commission concludes, that all clovers and aftermaths can be perfectly trenched, as well as other green forage; that the trenches exact no outlay of capital; that it is at the moment of flowering such forage ought to be mown, as it then contains its maximum of vegetable humidity; that neither rain nor dew afects the pitting, but on the contrary, if too dry it does not keep so well. The employment of salt is not necessary, nor is a mixture with dry matters, cut straw, chaff, etc., required. Silos constructed in masoary and cement give good results, but no special system of trench can be recommended; that ought to depend on the region, the surface and subsoils, and the climate. The chief ends to secure, consist in the exclusion of air and water; the pressing of the matter in the trench with regularity, and covering it with a

yard. Cutting before trenching is not indispensable, save in the case of forage with thick stems. In nutritive value, silo food approaches most to winnowed fodder, but is more assimilative. In the \$ 12 66 case of milch cows it is a beneficial ration.

THE MOST PROFITABLE CATTLE FOR THE AVERAGE FARMER.

VERGENNES, Feb. 23d, 1884.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer The question "Which is the Most Profitable Cattle for [the Average Farmer? should be thoroughly discussed; each correspondent giving his or her experience for the benefit of every one concerned. In this State your valuable paper is the best school for the farming community; hence we will give our experience without

Mr. Hibbard struck the key-note to the tune Durham. In this township we have thoroughbred and grade Durhams, Holsteins and their grades, a few Jersey grades; also the inevitable "something," of which many are valuable for milk and butter. Yet they are not valuable as beef producers; neither are they an ornament in the field, the barnyard, or the shed. Experience has taught me that the average farmer cannot afford to to keep things to look at, nor is it desir able to labor in rearing unprofitable animals. A small herd of high grade cows, bred on my farm, was placed on a farm near Grand Rapids. They were deep milkers, and the milk was pronounced excellent. A herd of Jerseys was kept on an adjoining farm, and their milk was also sold in the City of Grand Rapids. The grade Durhams were decidedly the most profitable for milk; when the milk was set for butter, the Jersey butter excelled in quality, the Durham excelled in quantity, and the Durham skim-milk told unmistakably on their calves. Please allow me to add: The Durhams were more than an average herd for the dairy; but not any better than the average farmer may and should obtain. The Holsteins and their grades are in our immediate neighborhood, competing with the Durhams, and a few more years may teach us which is the most profitable cattle for the average farmer.

J. L. B. KERR.

How He Feeds His Calves.

COLDWATER, Mich., Feb. 20, 1884. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

In answer to Mr. Phillips' questions in the FARMER of February 12th, as to how I raise calves, how much milk my calves get, when I commence feeding oil meal and how long I feed, I would say: 1st, my calves get all the milk my cows give; 2d, I commence feeding oil meal as soon as my calves begin to drink, giving about a tablespoonfull at a time, and keep increasing until I feed about a gill at a time; I turn boiling water on the oil meal before putting it into the milk-it mixes better, and is not as liable to make them scour: 3d. I feed until the first of August, allowing that my calves come the first of April, then I give a small ration of bran after that until I put them up for winter. In answer to his suggestion about the "two biades of grass." I would say I don't know as my way will grow two calves in place of one, but I do have a pretty good average farmer's calf the first six months. COLDWATER.

What the Farmer Owes to Science. We make the following extract from a paper read by Mr. O. Ely before a Massachusetts Farmers' Club:

"One of the most important lessons which science has taught the farmer re lates to the value of manures and the best methods of preserving them. Science showed the farmer that when he threw out the droppings from his stock into the yard under the eaves of his barn, and let the rain wash out what was soluble into the nearest brook, he was losing the most valuable part of his fertilizers, and the only part which the roots of plants can absorb. Accordingly science set the farmer at work building barn cellars for the preservation of manures, a practice which has done more for the restoration of the worn out farms of New England than anything else that can be named, and a practice which the great States of the west will soon be compelled to follow.

"When the farmer has used all his home made fertilizer and wishes to obtain a further supply, science tells him what elements are required for the growth of plants and from what materials they may be obtained, and there is not a complete commercial fertilizer made of any value which has not been compounded in accordance with formulas furnished by chemistry.

"There is not a man who sows a field of wheat with lime, or a potato field with potash, who is not indebted to the chemist, whether he knows it or not.

"Science has put a thermometer in the farmer's churn, and a lightning rod on his barn, and sends him a daily bulletin of the weather.

"But it is not merely material benefits which science has bestowed upon the farmer. She has thrown down some of the walls of ignorance which limited his vision to the little patch of earth he cultivated. She has enlarged his stock of knowledge, stimulated his mental activity and taught him to respect a calling which will always engage the interest of the student in botany, chemistry and geology.

THE American Cultivator tells us how to dis solve bones, without the use of sulphuric acid: "Put on a floor under cover, or in a shallow box, one part of bones to three parts of unleached ashes. Keep the pile moist and stir with a shovel occasionally. The animal matter of the bones will be decomposed by the carbonate of potash of the ashes, and in two months the bones and horns can be cut with shovel. The advantage of treating bones with sulphuric acid instead of ashes lies in the production of a little more soluble potash, and in the less time required to complete the operation. It would hardly pay the farmer to use sulphuric acid, however."

The great popular remedy of the day for coughs, colds, asthma, and all lung difficulties, is Adamson's Botanic Balsam. Inexpensive, reliable, pleasant to take, cures as by magic, and gives universal satisfaction. A trial is the best testimonial. Price 35 cents. pressure of eight to ten cwts. per square | Trial size 10 cents.

Agricultural Items.

THERE are about fifteen millions of milch ows in the United States.

SAYS the Massachusetts Ploughman: A poato that has eyes that show no fullness and are small, is unfit for planting, no matter what its form or size."

It has been shown that a pail of milk standing for ten minutes in a strong-smelling stable, or where any other offensive odor can reach it, will receive a taint which never will leave it.

CANADIAN farmers send large quantities of ashes to New Jersey, selling them at five cents per bushel. New Jersey farmers pay thirty ents for them, and are glad to get them a that price.

It is shrewdly suggested that one reason why farms do not pay their owners is that the farm does not owe them anything. There are no better investments for farmers than those made in the farm itself.

It is bad policy for a farmer to cultivate on ly one crop. If that fails he has lost his year's work; but if he cultivates several crops some of them are almost sure to succeed, and some will command a remunerative price. THE remarkable Jersey cow, Mary Anne of

St. Lambert's, in her eighth month of consecutive milk test gave 63 pounds 15 ounces of unsalted butter. In 248 days she has given milk which made 720 pounds of butter. A NEW YORK potato grower has succeeded

in bringing the old Peachblow potato up to its former standard of excellence, both as regards productiveness and quality, by simply selecting the most productive hills for a term of A PENNSYLVANIA horseman says we should

remember that two parts of barley are worth more as horse food than three parts of oats. In Great Britain barley is boiled and fed to horses, fattening them and giving them a glossy coat

A PRACTICAL housewife says she has learned not to mix in cream skimmed the day the churning is done, as she has found it will not come with the rest. She says she gets just as much butter with this cream left out as if put in. One day's cream is therefore always left over for the next churning, when it comes all To make pork of the best quality, especially

for smoking, no strong tasting food should be given during the last few weeks of the pig's existence. Even Indian meal is considered nuch too strongly flavored by English farmers who make choice hams and bacon a specialty. To the refuse milk of the dairy they add bar ley or oatmeal and well boiled potatoes.

Most farmers who raise calves by hand practice feeding them but twice a day. In summer when the days are long, the interval is too ong between the early morning feed and the evening one before sundown. A Vermont man who has had excellent success in this business feeds three times a day, taking pains to have the milk at about the temperature of that drawn from the cow and not to over-feed. He says excessive hunger, followed by over feeding brings on indigestion, the stomach is inflamed, and the calf either dies or has its constitution weakened.

Hood's Sarsaparilla expels scrofulous hu-

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



nary Remedy ever discovered. It has superseded the Actual Cautery or hot iron; produces more than four times the effect of a blister; takes the place of all liniments, and is the safest application ever used, as it is impossible to produce a scar or blemish with it. It is a powerful, active, reliable and safe remedy that can be manipulated at will for severe or mild effect. Thousands of the best Veterinarians and Horsemen of this country testify to its many wonderful cures and its great practical value. It is also the most economical remedy in use, as one tablespoonful of Caustic Balsam will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin cure mixture ever made. Price \$1.50. Sold by druggists, or sent, charges paid, by LAWRENCE, WILLIAMS & CO., Sole Importers and Proprietors, Cleveland, Ohio. None genuine without it has our signature on the label.

SPRING SALES Kentucky Shorthorns

April 15, 16, and 17, 1884, at DEXTER PARK, CHICAGO J. M. BIGGSTAFF, MT. STERLING, KY.,

J. M. BIGGSTAFF, MT. STERLING, KT., Will sell on April 15th, 1884, at Dexter Park, Chicago, Ill., from the Springfield Herd, 30 Shorthorns including two pure Bates bulls, one Place bullthe highest bred one we know of—Lady Bickerstaffs, Roan Duchesses, Blooms, Rosabellas, Rose of Sharons, of the Renick Branch, Marys, Cowslips, Galateas, etc., topped by pure Bates, Duke and Oxford sires.

J. S. BERRY, OF SHARPSBURG, KY., Will sell, on the 15th day of April, 1884, Kirklevingtons, Roan Duchesses, Cypresses, Marys, Goodnesses, Filigrees, Rose of Sharons, Amelias, Myrtles, etc. Among them will be a fine Kirklevington bull, out of imported Kirklevington Princess 2d, sired by the Bates bull 8th Duke of Vinewood, a show bull. JAMES CHORN, OF THOMSON, KY

will sell on April 16th, 1884, at Dexter Park, Chicago, Ill., about 60 Shorthorns, of the following families: Craggs, Fletchers, Gem-Duchesses, Oxford-Cypresses, Bell Marions, Young Marys, Phyllises, Harriets, White Roses, Rosemarys, etc. The oure Bates bull Duke of Cornwall will be include

Hon. A. W. Bascom, Owingsville, KY., Hon. A. W. Bascom, Owingsville, MY.,

Will sell about 50 head of Shorthorns, from the
Slate Valley Herd, at the same place on April 17,
1984, of the following families: Young Marys,
Josephines, Young Phyllises, Gems, Vellums,
Cowslips, Donna Marias, etc. The pure Bates
Fletcher Duke of Wilmont and 11th Duke of Kirklevington will be included in the sale, together with a nice lot of young bulls of the above mentioned families. For catalogues of either sale,
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None need ever die, unless by accident or old age, if the resources of the healing art are completely, judiciously and timely appled. It is the ignorance of the art of healing, why so many die annually of Consumption. The unbounded success of our efforts in placing before the public a remedy of wonderful healing properties is daily shown by our thousands of testimonials.

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It has received the endorsement and recom dations of clergymen, eminent physicians, scientific men everywhere.

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Two bottles of Adamson's Botanic Balsam effected a cure in my family that four skillful physicians failed to do.

SELL MORE THAN ALL OTHERS COMBINED Messrs. F. W. Kinsman & Co.—Dear Sirs,
Adamson's Cough Balsam seems to give universal satisfaction, both as to quality and price. We
sell more of it than of all other Cough Medicines
put together, and have yet to hear of the first intimation in which it has falled to give satisfaction.
Yours truly,

RUST BROS. & BIRD,
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THREE SKILLED PHYSICIANS. I have had a troublesome cough for more than five years, and have had advice of three of the most skilled physicians, but I found nothing to relieve and cure me till I used "Adamson's Bo-

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It is pleasant to take, and cures, as if by magic Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, and all affections of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes, and Lungs, Leading to Having Six Doctors and Medicine

rom Mrs. Hannah Brown, Augusta, Me I have suffered for fifteen years with asthma and after taking cold I would suffer severely unti I called a physician, and vomited several times which would give me some relief, and by thi means obtain rest. I have been so weak after having an attack of asthma that I could not leave naving an attack of asthma that I could not leave my room for six weeks. One week ago I took a sudden cold, and I thought I was to have another attack; so I requested my husband to call a physi-cian; but, not finding a physician in his office, instead he bought a bottle of Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam, which I commenced taking, and in the morning I felt nothing of the asthma, and was able to do my work. I have never before taken any medicine which has done me so much good in so short a time. My native place is New York any medicine which has done me so much good in so short a time. My native place is New York, and I was attended there by Drs. Anderson, Bean and Gray, both very skillful physicians; from there I came East for my health, and at times was quite well. While in Vermont I employed Dr. Howe, but I was doctored in New Hampshire by Dr. Richardson; in Massachusetts by Dr. Parker; all without success until taking Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam; and to this I owe my present health, and can safely recommend it to others as a very valuable medicine.

"THANK GOD!" "SAVED MY LIFE." CAN CONSUMPTION BE CURED?

READ! READ! READ!

diss Sarah E. Laughton, Graduate of Na-tional School of Elocution and Oratory, 1418 Chestnut Street, Philadelhpia, Pa.,

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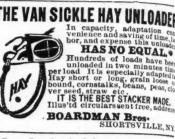
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NUT-BEARING TREES.

From advance sheets of the "Primer of Horti culture," compiled by Secretary Garfield for th forthcoming Michigan Horticultural Report.] One of the most interesting accompaniments that can be connected with life upon the farm, is the growing of a nut grove. It is only occasionally that we find one, and then usually it is the work of the children, a work in which the parents take very little interest.

In thinking out what should be in the Primer," this matter of successfully growing the nut trees seemed of sufficient importance to warrant the giving of it a little space. But who could give the advice from experience? Memory recalled a college associate who planted in his boyhood days a grove of chestnuts, butternuts and walnuts on the old home farm. He was written to, and the result is here given in a short article by Professor James Satterlee, of the Agricultural Col-

GROWING NUT-BEARING TREES.

I have found the safest plan for procuring nut-bearing trees, is to grow them myself in my own garden. They are as easy to grow as any fruit tree, and will re- you will never regret. quire but little care. They will sometimes succeed if transplanted from the forest, but there is no certainty about it. and I would not recommend the plan. If the trees are purchased from a nurseryman, they should never be more than two years old, and if boxed and shipped long distances, they should be but one year old from the nuts. In saving the nuts to plant, they should never be allowed to dry in the least. The fresher they are from the tree the more certain they are to grow. To keep them fresh, place them in damp sand or moss as soon as gathered; this applies especially to hickorynuts and chestnuts. Black walnuts and butternuts will remain fresh for some weeks on account of their thick outer shuck. But none of them will grow if allowed to become dry. If the ground can be got ready for planting in autumn, it is well to put them in the rows in the vegetable garden where they are to grow for the first two years. All of the four kinds mentioned should be planted in rows three and a half or four feet apart, and five or six or eight inches apart in the rows, and all about three inches in depth. If the ground can not be got ready in autumn, place the nuts in a shallow box of sand, and bury them in the garden where they may freeze during the winter. The bottom of the box must be loose enough so the water can run out. I lost a barrel of walnuts once that I had saved for seed. from the barrel holding water, and the nuts becoming water-soaked.

Many recommend planting the nuts where they are to grow permanently. But I think we are too apt to neglect them, and I would not recommend such a course except for a plantation that is to be left permanently for timber. Then they may be planted the same as corn and cul. tivated in the same manner until they shade the ground, and are able to hold their own in spite of the grass that may come in.

Whether planted in autumn or in spring in the garden they should be cultivated as soon as the young trees make their appearance. They should be kept perfectly clean the first summer and also the second summer. Some of the nuts may not come up until the second spring. When they are two years old they are ready to transplant. It is best to wait upon sod ground is a good preparation. Select the largest, straightest trees in the rows for your own use. If any of the trees have grown puny and crooked from the first, throw them away. They will never overtake their more thrifty neigh-

The location best adopted to the chest nut here in Michigan, is a high and dry sandy or gravelly soil. It doesn't like wet feet, and will be frequently winter-killed if grown on low or rich loamy soil. The other three nut-bearing trees that I have mentioned, will thrive better upon a good strong loamy soil. The black walnut especially delights in a soil that is loamy

If the young trees are to be set in fence corners or upon the roadside, they must be kept thoroughly mulched with coarse straw for at least five or six years. An annual spading about the roots will also promote the growth wonderfully. If they are set in an orchard by themselves, they should be placed in rows thirty or forty feet apart each way, and kept cultivated until they begin to bear. The ground can be occupied by corn, potatoes or beans or squashes, keeping up the fertility by the use of barnyard manure. After the trees begin to bear, the ground may be seeded and pastured by sheep or calves. Sheep will keep the grass short, which will make it easier to gather the nuts that have fallen to the ground.

The trees will begin bearing in from six to eight years from the time they are transplanted, and will increase in height at the rate of one and a half to two feet each year, for the first twenty years at least. The walnut and chestnut will grow the most rapidly, the butternut next and the hickory slowest of all. They will need no pruning except to form the heads from four to six feet from the ground, and to cut out any limbs that may become crossed or broken.

There is a great difference in the num ber of nuts the different trees will produce. There is also a difference in the size and quality of the nuts. The majorihowever, and plenty of them nearly every

I know of no more enjoyable thing two devoted to this purpose, will do as the old home blessed in after life, as any- the Greening, the Canada Red, and the posure to the frost. thing that I could name.

done by running them, through a corn like the Fameuse, but superior. sheller or by tramping upon them with nearly as white and sweet as those of the with the shucks on, but must not be allowed to freeze before they are dry. Chestnuts are best when about half dry, of the first winter. All kinds of nuts are not so good if kept over through the hot | run of the orchard. weather of the next summer. They are apt to become more or less rancid or bitter.

There is no reason why every farmer or to the trees. farmer's boy in the southern half of Michigan, should not have a few nut-bearing trees of his own growing. And I would say to every one who reads this report, make the attempt. It will cost but little; the pleasure of seeing the straight row of thrifty young trees the length of your garden will pay you well for all the trouble of growing them; and if you should have more than you should need for your own use, call your neighbor in as he goes by, and make him a present of a dozen or more to set upon his own place. It will be a neighborly act that

Do not say "it takes too long to get the old man yet. I feel as keen enjoyment in raking over the golden leaves, and seaching for the rich brown nuts as any of my younger friends, and I hope to experience the same enjoyment, and appreciate it too, for many years to come.

ONTARIO FRUIT GROWERS. What They Said About the Apple at the Winter Meeting.

The discussion at the last meeting of this Association turned principally on the apple. We give a brief resume of the re-

The President, Wm. Saunders, of London, thought that many farmers grew too many varieties and too much fall fruit. As fall apples would not keep, the market was often glutted. Mistakes in this direction could be remedied by top grafting or the building of evaporators that would use up the fruit. It was important to know that every part of the apple was of use. In Michigan the cores and skins were made a source of much profit by being converted into jelly. He knew by experience that jelly so made was of superior flavor and quality. The care of orchards was a subject of great importance. Young orchards were often killed by crops of grain. If crops must be grown they should be root crops. For winter protection barnyard mulch was excellent.

Mr. Gott, of Arkona, addressed the Association on the kinds of apples suitable for our climate. Among the varieties the Northern Spy was one of the best, if not the best, for the English market. King of Tompkins County was also good, but a shy bearer. The Baldwin was a firstclass variety and had been this year very prolific. The American Golden Russet had a fine color and late-keeping qualities. It bore every year. Among summer apples the most valuable was the Red Astrachan. In fall apples the Duchess of Oldenburg was valuable.

until early in spring however to do this the Baldwin superior to the Northern Spy. Mr. Smith, of St. Catharines, thought work. The ground should be thoroughly The latter was too thin-skinned and tender for shipping. Gravenstein and Colvert were fine fall apples. The Snow apple was of no value in this district as a marketable fruit. He believed an acre of orchard would always produce twice as much as grain, and with less labor.

Mr. Beadle, of St. Catharines, thought the Gravenstein one of the best of fall varieties. For the last three years there had been a partial failure in fruit in the Niagara district, but if the average of the past ten years had been taken, fruit had been more profitable than other crops. He recommended variety as a safe guard against the failure of any of one kind. The varieties should depend upon the soil and climate of the district. No one could succeed in fruit culture without a thorough knowledge of it. The green and golden russet was a fine apple for the European market. The Ribston pippin was well known there. He had got as high as \$14 per barrel for it, after paying all expenses. It required a cooler climate than this district. He felt that there were mines of wealth in the cultivation of apples that had never been developed.

Mr. Riley, of Montreal, an extensive buyer of cheese and apples throughout the Oxford district, said a variety of questions had been sent to him some time before, and he had secured answers to them from an extensive Montreal shipper. The substance of these answers was that the following are the best varieties in order of merit: Newtowns, Kings, Canada Reds, Lady Apples, Golden Russets, Baldwins, Spies, Spitzs and Roxbury Russets. These descriptions are likely to at the centre. This arises from an optiremain permanently in active demand. In | cal illusion, to correct which a gentle shipping, the different sizes of apples swell should be given to it. The surface, should be under distinguishing brands as regards color, and only one kind should be packed in the same barrel. Apples should be packed lightly; bushel quire artificial drainage, but it is more boxes would not do as well as barrels. The barrels should be kept air tight. It would not pay to use a more expensive package than the usual apple barrel. It laid 4 feet deep and 30 to 40 feet apart. would not pay to pack with kiln-dried If the soil is too light it will be greatly chaff, wrapping each apple in tissue improved by spreading from 200 to 300 paper, and packing top and bottom with ty of the trees will produce good nuts marsh grass. The following kinds carry This should be such that the action of the and keep best in order of merit: Golden frost will pulverize it. In the spring it Russet, Roxbury Russets, Greenings, Baldwins, Newtowns, Spies and Spitz. much to keep the boys and girls at home did not think that there was any profit in being dissolved and the lime slacked with while young, and to make the memory of summer and fall apples. He had found it. The muck will be improved by ex-

from the trees in autumn. This may be favorite was Hiawatha Beauty, much

Major Gray, of Woodstock, referred to heavy boots. They should then be planting an orchard, and said the soil washed, and dried in the shade. If should be deeply cultivated free from managed in this way and not allowed to weeds, and well drained. The ground freeze before they are dry, their meats are should be well pulverized and prepared in summer for fall and spring planting. English walnut. Butternuts are dried Spring planting was the best. Young and perfectly healthy trees should be chosen and set out thirty feet apart. Close planting was a great mistake. The roots and hickorynuts are best in the early part should be well imbedded in the soil. Swine and fowls should be allowed the

Mr. Graham, Michigan, thought corn had tried it with great success and benefit

Peach Trees from the Pits.

Says P. M. Augur, State Pomologist of Connecticut, in the N. Y. Tribune, in reference to the producing trees true to original type from the planting of peach

"As regards the question, when wil say: "There are several classes of peaches. The white peach or snow peach, having white blossoms, a white skin and white flesh entire to the stone; 2. clingstones, white fleshed and yellow-fleshed; 3. rareripes, white-fleshed and yellow fleshed but red at the stone; 4. melocotrees in bearing." I have young trees toons, yellow entire to the stone; 5. the growing that are the grandchildren of blood peach, both free and cling, bloodthose that came from the nuts that I red flesh to the stone. Now seedling planted only twenty years ago, I was trees of either of these classes, when sixteen years old then, and am not a very standing remote from those of a different class, in any section or locality, will probably reproduce themselves with but ter per acre should be mixed with the slight variations, and frequently with no variation noticeable.

But, when you take some choice var-Late, which have for many generations of trees been worked variously on differ ent stocks, an element of uncertainty is present which may cause wide variations; and while a portion of the pits may produce trees resembling the original, others will vary widely. Again, when seedling trees of a fixed type are mixed in an orchard with those of a widely different type blooming at the same time, where multitudes of insects are flying from tree kind with others, cross-fertilization takes counted on in the result. There are several varieties which have been sent out as sure to come true from the seed; I have had several trials of them, and as intimated, under certain specified conditions this claim may be and is true; but the idea that such varieties will under any and all adverse circumstances come true from seed is unwarrantable. And now I ask, is it best for orchardists to attempt to take the seedling hobby in planting market orchards with a view to profit? and I unhesitatingly answer no.

"The idea often prevails that a seedling tree is healthier than a budded one. If we were assured that seedling trees would invariably come true, never have the yellows, never overbear and become exhausted, never be attacked by the peach borer or any other enemy, and would bring as high prices in market, why then of course we would all raise seedling varieties and no other; but this is not the case in any one of the above suppositions. Many years ago I planted a seedling orchard, seed being obtained from what I supposed to be excellent sources, and of very choice seedlings. I planted the seed just where each tree was to grow, so no transplanting was necessary. I fancied I was doing just the best thing possible, but on one side I put one row of budded Mountain Rose peach trees which were transplanted, and, strange to say, that transplanted row outlasted all the others, and yielded four times the profit of the seedling trees.

"There is a great and manifest advan tage in growing varieties of fruit which have an established reputation, and it is quite possible for a careful nurseryman to get seed for stocks and buds of the best varieties for market so good and healthy that by reasonable care and cultivation in the orchards the best result will be obtained. My plan is this: By careful scrutiny I purchase of known parties selected seed from non-infected districts. of natural seedlings, not choice except for inherent vitality. These I bud with buds from the healthiest source obtainable: having done this, all I can advise is, to plant well, cultivate, and manage wisely, and trust Providence for results. An orchard so planted may be attacked by the peach-borer, may be injured by exceptional cold, may be damaged by over hearing: or so mismanaged as to be practically ruined-but seedlings also are subject to the same. However, with judicious care and culture, if well located, we should expect the best results ordinarily.'

How to Make a Lawn

In a paper read before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society by Henry W. Wilson the subject of lawns was consid ered. Many of the suggestions made were opportune and are here presented in brief. Most lawns are surfaced to a true plane and have the appearance of sagging of course, must be smooth as possible.

An important point is drainage. If the land be dry and gravelly it will not redifficult to make a good lawn on such soils. If the subsoil is gravelly clay or hard pan it must be drained with pipes loads to the acre of clayey material. ought to be plowed in as deeply as can be done. A good dressing of peaty muck Mr. Graham, of Grand Rapids, Mich., and a bushel of lime to the cord, the salt

Northern Spy, the best. The latter was If the subsoil is clay or hard pan the To prepare walnuts for eating, they valuable for the home market. The Gol- best method of loosening it up is by deep should be shucked as soon as they fall den Russet was also good. With him a plowing, running the plow three twigs are to be inserted to each tree.

times in the same furrow. By this means a depth of two feet or more can be reached, and the grass will be enabled to stand the drought, more especially if the land be anderdrained as recommended.

After the surface is well pulverized eed down with not less than three bushels of mixed blue grass and white clover of blue grass and the rest clover, and some fragrant vernal grass. If the soil is good average land, treated as described, no manure or fertilizer will be needed, but wood ashes, leached or unleached, and old lime rubbish may be freely spread on the surface and carefully mixed with was an excellent crop for the orchard. He the soil. Sow the seed just before a change of weather which indicates rain. After sowing, harrow in well and roll with a garden roller. As soon as the grass is well started roll it one day and cut it with a lawn-mower the next, and follow this up every ten days. If the lawn is finished in May, by autumn there will be a good velvety turf. The thorough preparation of the soil recommended will be found more economical, and the grass peach trees come true from seed I may will grow much more vigorously than if

frequently watered with a hose. There is benefit in cutting the grass as often as possible before anticipated rain. The cutting should cease early in September that the growth may form a cover to protect the soil against the vicissitudes of winter. Blue grass and white clover both require calcareous soils, and the only way to meet that requirement in New England is to use lime freely while making the lawn; 200 bushels per acre would not be too much when it is trenched or subsoiled. At least two bushels of plasannual top dressing. The lawn may be top-dressed with well-rotted compost, wood ashes, phosphate or ground plaster. ieties, as Reeves's Favorite or Crawford's when the grass seems to require plant

Spring Planting. The editor of the Gardeners' Monthly in his "Seasonable Hints" for February says: "Do not plant immediately after the frost leaves the soil; wait until it dries a little, when you can tread the soil firmly about the roots without danger of rendering it hard as it dries more. If circumstances make it necessary to plant to tree, intermingling the pollen of one in wet soil, do not press the soil much until it gets drier. It is important to place inevitably and no certainty can be have the soil well pressed about the roots. but it injures soil to press it when wet. When it is desirable to plant in wet soil, keep near the surface. If swampy, a mound may be made above the level for the water to drain off. When plants are growing, unless they are absolutely aquatic, the roots must have air. This they cannot have when they are wholly under water. This is the underlying principle in underdraining. We provide that water shall rapidly pass through the soil that air may follow."

Horticultural Notes.

IF currant cuttings set last fall have "heaved out," press them down firmly again, and they will grow all right.

C. W. GARFIELD, of Grand Rapids, reports nine-tenths of the peach buds killed. Close to the lake shore nearly all are yet unharmed.

MRS. W. A. ARMSTRONG, of Elmira, N. Y. gathered full blown pansies on St. Valentine's day, from the spot where they had bloomed in the open ground, with no other protection

THE Farmer's Advocate says: "Coal ashe have been found much more valuable as a fertilizer than their chemical analysis indicates They are especially helpful as a mulch to apple orehards, keeping the soil moist and loose

THE Marrowfat and the small yellow pea are the varieties which are generally preferred for field culture for peas. Two to three bushels are sowed to the acre, broadcast. It is said that seven bushels of peas are equal to ten bushels of corn for feeding purposes.

N. OHMER, an Ohio raspberry grower, says the tying up of raspberry vines is too slow and too expensive work for him. He pinches back the growing shoots when two feet high. The laterals start out in all directions. The follow ing spring he cuts back the laterals, and gathers as many bushels of berries as he did when he practised tying up.

THE New York Tribune mentions an easy and profitable way of disposing of the hard bones, which are usually left kicking around the back yard or distributed by prowling dogs. "Bury peck or a half a bushel or more of the hard bones under a newly set grapevine or fruit tree, or within reach of the eager roots of an old one, which will search them out and feed on them year after year till the last fragment is transformed into grapes or apples, as in the celebrated case of Roger Williams."

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York Tribun says: "Don't buy apples by the barrel that have been repacked unless you wish to use immediately. All apples that are bought up in the country at this time of year are sorted over and repacked, and apples so handled will keep but a short time (perhaps three or four weeks) whereas the same apples untouched would keep almost as many months. A good honest barrel of Greenings or Newtowns put up in tight cases and left until now is "a thing of beauty and joy" while the fruit lasts, but resorted is a delusion and a snare.

P. M. AUGUR says that our very early peache are liable to rot, a failure which every grower fully realizes. He attributes it to the factthat the skin of the fruit is so thin and delicate that it is easily punctured by wasps, hornets and other insects. The skin once broken, the fruit rapidly decays. He thinks it possible that trees might be protected by mosquito netting which should envelop the tree, effectually pretecting it from depredations of insects and birds. Whether the extra care and expense could be made to pay or not would depend upon location and circumstances.

THE Country Gentleman recommends co necting the separated portions of the bark of mice-gnawed trees by inserted twigs, which permit the passage of the sap into the top of the tree. The work should be performed in about a farmer's house than a small Large size, good color, and keeping will do much to improve such a soil. To the spring, at about the usual time for graftorchard of nut-bearing trees. An acre or qualities are what is sought in the markets. this muck may be added a bushel of salt ing. The twigs are to be half an inch in diameter, sharpened, and crowded into cuts in the bark of the tree made by a narrow chisel the cuts to be an inch or two deep. Wax the spots where the trees and shoots have been cut, and bank up with earth to preserve moisture It is well to shorten in all last season's shoots This plan seldom fails. Three to four of these

Gregory's Illustrated Catalogue. James J. H. Gregory, Marbiehead, Mass.

As usual, the annual catalogue of this well known and reliable seedsman is very full and complete, embracing every valuable variety of garden and farm seeds, and many floral novelties. He offers to the acre, say two and one-half bushels \$1,000 in special prizes for best crops of vegetables and grains raised from his

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Beauty raspberry and "Jumbo," the new strawberry, his latest seedlings, which he considers very promising. ANNUAL CATALOGUE OF SEEDS. Thorburn & Titus, 158 Chambers St., New York,

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Are the best medicine to accomplish the necessary work of cleansing, stimulating and restoring. They are more thorough in their purgative effect than any others, yet are not violent in their action, exercise a powerful influence for good upon the other vital organs as well as the bowels, and effectually

Ayer's Pills

Do this more effectually than any other. Their diurctic effect is not less marked does free the clogged, and rouse the torcise a powerful influence for good upon the other vital organs as well as the bowels, and effectually

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P. B. BROMFIELD, Manager of Eastern Office, 150 Nassau St., New York.



DETROIT, TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1884.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week were 117,299 bu. against 79, 439 bu. the previous week, and 295,083 bu, for the corresponding week in 1883, and the shipments were 40,599 bu. The stocks now held in this city amount to 682,449 bu., against 644,586 last week, and 1,255,603 the corresponding week in 1883. The visible supply of this grain on Feb. 23 was 31,474,951 bu, against 31,828,913 the previous week and 22,509,914 bu at corresponding date in 1883. This shows a decrease from the amount in sight the previous week of 353,962 bu. The export clearances for Europe for week ending February 23 were 715,691 bu., against 400,894 the previous week, and for the last eight weeks they were 6,594,141 bu. against 8, 727,591 for the corresponding eight weeks

Cash wheat opened and closed last week at the same range of values except a de cline of \$c on No. 2 white. The fluctua tions in prices were very light, and the movement of stock equally so. In futures there is less strength than in cash wheat, and both April and May wheat closed on Saturday at a decline from the prices of a week ago. Yesterday the market was more active for cash wheat, sales amount ing to 65 carloads, but futures were neglected. Values closed about the same as on Saturday, with last sales about the best of the dry. Chicago was active, but after an advance finally closed lower than on Saturday, reports of large Russian stocks, small export demand and favorable weather reports giving the "bears"

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of wheat from February

15th to March 3	1:			
No.1 white.	No. 2 white.	No. 3 white.	No. 2 red.	No. 3 red.
Feb.15 1 04	951/2	88	1 03	891/2
** 16 1 0414	96		1 03%	
** 18 1 0414	96		1 03%	
** 19 1 0414	96		1 0316	
" 20 1 0378	95%		1 031/4	90
" 21 1 0334	9534		1 0316	90
66 568			/5	
" 23 1 0316	951/4		1 03	90
" 25 1 03	9436		1 023/	
" 26 1 0314	9434		1 0234	90
" 27 1 03%	951/6		1 0234	90
" 28 1 0314	95		1 03	
" 29 1 0314			1 0234	
Mar. 1 1 03	94		1 0234	
" 3 1 03	9414		1 021/4	

The following table shows the closing prices of the various deals during the

WOOM.	March	April	May
Tuesday	1 03%		1 0714
Wednesday	1 031/6		1 0714
Thursday	1 031/4		1 06%
Friday	1 0314	1 051/8	1 07
Saturday	1 03%	1 04%	1 0616
Monday	1 03	1 0414	1 061/2
The following tobl	la mirro	os the	total

amount of wheat in sight, including the visible supply in this country and Canada, and the amount on passage for Great Britain and the continent of Europe, as compared with last season:

. 1	Wheat, bu
U. S. and Canada east of the "Rockies"	31,828,91
On passage for United Kingdom	
On passage for Continent of Europe	2,868,00
Total, February 16, 1884	50,876,91
Previous week	
Total two weeks ago	51,962,78
Total, February 17, 1883	

There is nothing new in the position of wheat, either in this country or abroad. There is an undercurrent of strength in the trade, but the immense stocks held in all the leading markets are a terrible load to carry, and scare dealers from making investments or purchasing for future wants. There is no doubt but that farm ers have sold out very closely this season, and if the market was once relieved from the incubus that has kept it depressed for months past, there would be nothing to prevent an upward movement. In fact it is believed that as soon as navigation opens Chicago dealers will be found engineering a "bull" movement that will carry values away up. In that city the short interest is said to be very heavy, and should an upward movement once begin, the efforts of the "shorts" to cover their contracts would be apt to push up prices with a rush.

The following table shows the prices ruling at Liverpool on Monday last, as

compa	rea	WILL	THOSE	OL	on	6 1	VEGR	pre	VI-
ous:				34 -		•		-2 (200
					rch			eb.	
			1	per	cent	tal.		cen	
Flour, e	TITA	State.		118.	. 9	d.	118	. 9	d.
Wheat,	No	1 whit	e	88.	7	d.	88.	. 7	d.
do	Cari	ne No	2'82	88.		d.	88	. 0	d.
do	do					d.	88	. 8	d.
do			83	88.		d.	88		d.
-									

CORN AND OATS.

The receipts of corn in this market the past week were 155,711 bu, and the shipments were 81,369 bu. The visible supply in the country on Feb.23 amounted to 14,407,901 bu. against 13,865,879 bu the previous week, and 11,528,953 bu at the same date last year. The visible supply shows an increase during the week of 542,032 bu. The exports for Europe the past week were 530,318 bu., against 640,485 the previous week, and for the

past eight weeks 4,430,140 bu., against 8,-

851,423 bu. for the corresponding period in 1883. The stocks now held in this city amount to 159,423 bu., against 101,694 bu. last week, and 54,012 bu. at the corresponding date in 1883. Corn in this market has ruled weak and lower the past week, and in new corn the decline has been quite marked. No. 2 is now quoted at 521c per bu., new high mixed at 181c, and new rejected at 461. Futures have also declined, and May No. 2 is offered at 56tc, with a light demand. At Chicago corn is active, and prices are slightly higher for spot, but lower for futures than a week ago. No. 2 is selling there at 52% per bu. high mixed at 531c, and rejected at 43c. In futures March delivery is quoted at 518c, April at 52c, May at 568c. At Toledo the market is quoted steady at 54c per bu. for No. 2, 54c for March and 561c for May delivery. The Liverpool market is quoted steady at 5s. 1d. per cental for new mixed, and 5s. 5d. for old do. a decline of 11d. on new mixed, and 1d. on old do.

The receipts of oats in this market the past week were 30,676 bu., and the shipments were 1,433 bu. The visible supply of this grain on Feb. 23 was 5,524,558 bu., against 5,287,356 bu. at the corresponding date in 1883. Stocks in this city Saturday amounted to 45,556 bu., against 42,252 bu. the previous week, and 10,982 bu. at the same date last year. The visible supply shows an increase during the week of 237,202 bu. The increased receipts have caused a weaker feeling in oats, and values are a shade lower than a week ago. Quotations in this market are 39c per bu, for No. 2 white, and 37c for No. 2 mixed. In futures May No. 2 mixed is quoted at 384c per bu. Street prices are 35@36c. The Chicago market is dull and lower, with light demand. No. 2 mixed are quoted there at 31%c, and for future delivery at 31%c for March, 31%c for April, and 35%c for May. Toledo is quoted quiet at 37c for No. 2 spot, and same for May delivery. The New York market is quoted steady and firm. Quota tions there are as follows: No. 3 mixed 40c; No. 2 mixed, 401@401c; No. 1 mixed 41c; No. 2 white, 44@441; No. 1 white, 46c; Western white, 43@47c; State white, 431@471c.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Butter has ruled very steady in all the leading markets the past week, and values are about on the same basis as noted a week ago. The demand is largely for good table butter, or for the finest creamery grades. Substitutes appear to be driving the medium and lower grades out of the market. Some idea of the immense amount of butter substitutes sold in the country may be had from the statements of a manufacturer before a committee of the New York Senate on Friday last. He put 10,000 lbs. per day on the market. A New York merchant placed the amount handled in that city the past year at 250,000 to 300,000 packages of fifty to fifty-six lbs, each. He also

"The sale is on the increase and has nearly ruined the sale of the middle grades of pure butter. The sale of imitations affects the New York State farmers far more than those in the York State farmers far more than those in the west. Oleomargarine lowers the price of butter from 5 to 10 cents a pound for the New York dairymen. New York State sends to New York City just seven-sixteenths of the butter annually received here. The remainder comes from Michigan, Illinois, Ohlo, Iowa, Minnesota, and Nebraska, the principal butter-producing States of the west. At least 75 per cent of the butter invoiced from Chicago, the witness continued, is imitation.

timed, is imitation.

"George Hildebrand, a large dealer, said the largest part of oleomargarine and butterine received in New York came from Chicago. His firm marked tubs of oleomargarine but never branded butterine. They sold butterine at a higher price than oleomargarine. The witness declined to give the committee the name of a single customer. Being threatened with arrohe mentioned the names of customers in the city and said the largest orders in the State can from Albany and Saratoga. It was difficult at first to distinguish butterine from genuine butter. Other dealers related that customers butter. Other dealers related that customers seldom asked for oleomargarine, but would not pay the price of good butter. Nobody would buy a poor grade of butter, but oleomargarine found a ready sale. Cheap saloons and boarding houses were the best customers.

"C. F. Droste of the butter committee of the western substance and the adulteration of the self-term of

western exchange, spoke of the adulteration of outter, and said if this was discovered in forbutter, and said if this was discovered in for-eign countries it would almost entirely destroy our export trade. Dairymen all over the country are complaining of deception, and great damage has been done to the butter in-dustry within the last few years. Consumers did not gain at all by the manufacture of a

dld not gain at all by the manufacture or a cheap article.

"P. C. Rouk, superintendent of the mercantile exchange, testified that the receipts of butter in New York from the West in December last were 104,633 packages, of which 12,-731 came from Chicago; in January, 87,475, of which 15,480 were from Chicago. He had heard it said that from one-half to three-fourths of these receipts, all of which were butter were butterine. oilled as butter, were butterine.

These statements were corroborated by a number of other dealers, who added additional particulars of the trade. Every pound of this immense amount was pur chased by consumers as pure butter. The only protection for the consumer and the butter-maker, whose interests are indentical in this matter, is a stringent law against adulteration, and making the sale of butterine or oleomargarine as pure butter a misdemeanor punishable by a heavy fine or fine and imprisonment. The rigid enforcement of such a law in a few cases would put a sudden stop to the dishonest and disreputable business.

In our local market good table butter ommands 24@25c per lb., fair packages 21@23c, and medium and low grades from 10 to 15c. In Chicago the market is very quiet at about the same range of values as a week ago. Quotations there are as follows: Fancy creamery, 30@32c; fair to choice do, 22@28c; choice dairy, 20@ 23c; fair to good do, 16@18c; common grades, 13@15c; packing stock, 91@10c. In New York butter has been fairly active, with fancies firm; other grades show some weakness. Western dairy has declined 1@2c on all grades. The export movement is of fair proportions, but exporters are difficult to satisfy on price. Quotations on State stock in that market are as follows: Fancy creamery, 34@ 35c; choice do, 31@32c; prime do, 29@ 80c; fair to good do, 25@28c; ordinary do, 20@22c; best tubs and pails, 29@30c; fine do, 26@28c; good do, 22@25c; and fair do, 16@20c ₱ tb. Quotations on western

stock are as follows: Western imitation creamery, choice...
Western do, good to prime...
Western do, ordinary to fair.
Western dairy, best.
Western dairy, good.
Western dairy, ordinary...
Western factory, best current make...
Western factory, fair to good.
Western factory, fair to good.

The exports of butter from American

ports for the week ending Feb. 23 were 234,596 lbs., against 314,085 lbs. the previous week, and 220,948 lbs. two weeks previous. The exports for the corresponding week in 1883 were 281,657 lbs.

Cheese has kept very steady all week both in our home markets and abroad Prices here are unchanged, and stock i moving in about the same way as for some weeks past. The range or full cream State is 141@15 per tb., and 131@14c on second quality. New York cheese is selling at 15c for choice. The Chicago market is firm but inactive. The cold weather interfered with shipments, and less stock is moving than usual. Quotations there are: Full cream cheddars. ₽ lb., 14@14½c; full cream flats, 14½@ 15c; flats slightly skimmed, 91@10c; common to fair skims, 8@9c; low grades, 3@7c; Young America, 15c W lb. The New York market is firm on the top qualities, but easier on all other grades. The stocks of fancy cheese held are not large, and holders refuse to talk of anything below current rates. On medium grades, however, buyers have been able to secure some concessions. Choice skims are held with a good degree of firmness. The export movement has been light but the home demand has been very good. Quotations in that market are as follows Ohio flats, fair to good...

The Liverpool market is quoted dull at 71s. per cwt., the same figures as reported one week ago.

Ohio flats, ordinary.... Factory skims, choice.

The receipts of cheese in the New York market the past week were 15,619 boxes against 16,475 boxes the previous week, and 11.235 boxes the corresponding week in 1883. The exports from all American ports for the week ending Feb. 23 foot up 864,426 lbs., against 1,093,817 lbs. the previous week, and 1,557,366 two weeks ago. The exports for the corresponding week last year were 875,445

THE wool markets at the East are entirely unchanged either in tone or values. Michigan X is selling in the Boston mar ket at 34@35c per lb., Michigan No. 1 at 371@39c, Ohio XX and above at 39@41c. and Ohio X at 37@374c. Fine combine wools have sold at 45c per lb., fine delaine at 40@41c, and coarse combing at 25@35c per lb. In the sales of foreign Australian sold at 37@46c per lb. The sales for the week at Boston were 1,706,500 lbs. domestic and 578,000 lbs of foreign, or 2, 284,500 lbs. in all. The previous week they were 1,818,700 lbs., and for the same week last year 2,684,000 lbs. A lot of 2, 000,000 lbs. Australian arrived this past week, which, with the unsettled feeling in the woolen goods trade, keeps prices from making any advance. The New York market is about the same as that of Boston, and quotations show the same range of values. The market is in a state which is neither good for the manufacturer or wool-grower, and the worst of it is it is the result of injudicious legislation rather than from any inherent weakness in the trade.

THE market for live hogs has been yeak and lower at all points. In Chicago receipts are light and generally of poor quality. Still prices keep dropping, and are now nearly 50c per 100 lbs. below the nighest points reached. Pork, however, keeps up, and dressed hogs are selling here at \$8 25@8 50 per cwt. The few State hogs being received in this market are generally light weights, only fit for retail-

ers. The drop in live hogs cannot be acounted for on any reasonable grounds, a the shortage in the hog crop is becoming more apparent each week, and is now fully 900,000 hogs. It looks if the present depression in hogs would be followed by higher prices in the near future.

SPRING CULTIVATION .- The farmer who has been provident enough to plow his land last fall will find himself in fortunate position in the spring. The present winter with its deep snow and its the soil, and all that will remain to be crops. There is no other implement that will do this so well as the Acme Pulverizing Harrow, Clod Crusher and Leveler. Its numerous blades, curved like the mould board of plows, will level the ridges, pulverize the crust deep enough to make a proper seed bed, and bring the soil into the best condition for the seed. There is a great advantage in this surface cultivation in the spring. First, it can be done at a very early season, and upon light, dry, well drained soils, even before the frost is out of the subsoil. If three inches of the surface is dry, it can be worked over with the Acme Pulverizing Harrow, Clod Crusher and Leveler, and oats sown with the best results. This has been done quite successfully, but only upon light soils that are free from water. But any kind of soil may be worked over with this implement so as to get the seed sown two weeks or even more earlier than if one has to wait until it has been plowed in the usual manner. And 1 this saving in time will in most cases be the saving of the crop.

THE other day one of our readers whose name we have forgotten, inquired where he could get good Ayrshire cattle. He will find a nice herd at the Orchard Lake Military Academy, near Pontiac, and by addressing the owner of the herd, Col. J. S. Rogers, he can learn particulars as to reeding, cost, etc.

MR. A. S. DRAKE still continues to mprove and unless he should suffer a elapse, the boys can count on meeting him again when warm weather sets in. He takes a fair amount of nourishment and is able to sit up several hours each day.

THE many friends of L. L. Crocker, the Superintendent of the Michigan Central Stock Yards, will be pained to learn that he is seriously ill at his home in this city. He is suffering from gastric fever and neuralgia of the brain.

The Hudson butter tub factory paid a divi

For the Michigan Farmer

INFRINGEMENT OF PATENTS. In the House of Representatives on the

22nd. of January, the Committee on Patents made the following report: "The Committee on Patents, to whom was referred sundry bills numbered 419, 1,134, 311, 1,956, 1,250, report the following bill as a sub-stitute for all:

Much complaint has grown up in the country from the practice of persons owning patents, or pretending to own them, allowing the use of an article sometimes for years, and then sending an agent around and demanding damages from the holders of the article. Great annoyance has been the result. The computite have deven the een the result. The committee have drawn the ubstitute so as to protect the innocent pu chaser of a patented article, purchased in good faith in the open market, from such annoyance. The manufacturer and seller of a patented implement is the party that ought to be held liable, and not the user of the article who bought and used it invoces the critical way to be a such as the party that ought to be held liable, and not the user of the article who bought and used it invocestic article who are also as the second se and used it innocently, or in other words, who did not know he was infringing a patent."

"The Committee recommend the passag of the substitute."

The following is the bill, which wa read and placed upon its passage:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that no damage or profits shall be recovered either in law or equity from any defendant for the infringement of a patent when it shall appear upon the trial that he was a mere user for his own benefit, and not in the meaning of an article for sale of the state of the st in the manufacture of an article for sale, of any article or device purchased for a valuable consideration in open market, without notice, and the same was subject to the patent sued on; but in all such cases the manufacturer or vendor only shall be liable for damages or profits. Provided, that any such user shall be liable for damages and profits for infringement of such patent from and after the time he shall have received notice that the article was subject to such patent if he continue to use the same. Sec. 2. That when in any case the use complained of was an article or device made by the defendant or his employe, for his own use and benefit, and not in the manufacture of an article for sale, the measure of recovery shall n the manufacture of an article for sale, of an and benefit, and not in the manufacture of an article for sale, the measure of recovery shall be a license fee. If in any such case a license fee shall not have been established under the patent or patents sued on, then in any action at law the jury, and in any action in equity the court, shall ascertain what, under all the circumstance of the search well as the corrections of the search well as the court. sumstances of the case, would be a reasonable icense fee. Provided, that nothing herein contakenes lee. Frovided, that hothing herein co-tained shall apply to articles manufacture outside of the United States. Provided furthe that nothing herein contained shall apply to machinery held for sale or to be used for an manufacturing process whatever." "The House divided, and the tellers re-

ported ayes, 114; nays, 6; and the bill was

The above action was no doubt taken in answer to the demand of the farmers of the country, who have for many years. annually memoralized Congress through their local, State and National Organizations, and sent up thousands of petitions, praying for a law which shall give some legree of protection to persons who have innocently made or bought and used an article or device covered by a patent, or claimed to be an infringement, "from annovance, unjust extortion and expensive litigation."

The clear explanation of the provisions of this bill and its object by the Committee in their report, the almost unanimous vote which it received upon its passage together with the great and well known legal ability, both on the Committee and in the House, would seem to be sufficient to satisfy any one, almost against his own judgment, that the bill is really what the Committee represent it to be; and what the people have a right to expect of their representatives, viz: not only a "bill, but a "law," to protect an innocent purchaser, maker and user of a patented article or device made for his "own use, only, and not for sale," or which has been purchased for a valuable consideration in the open market," without knowledge that the same was an infringement of a patent, from "annoyance, extortion and cost of prosecution," making the manufacturer and seller liable and not the user who bought and used it innocently. or in other words, who did not know he was infringing a patent.

It is fair and generally safe, however, to judge of the efficiency of a law, by subitting its provisions, hypot practical test.

A farmer puts down a "driven-well," which together with wind-mill, pump, tanks, pipes and fixtures costs him several hundred dollars, paying for the same in good faith, and with no knowledge, or intimation from any one that any portion of the same was an infringement upon any patent. Now, in mid-winter when his large stock of cattle, sheep, and horses are supplied with water from tanks in frosts will have a beneficial effect upon their several departments, and no other accessible provisions for watering his done will be to fit the surface for the stock, "Mr. Green's Agent" comes along and serves "a notice." as provided in Section 1 of this bill, upon the owner of the premises, that the driven-well is an infringement upon his patent; or the agent of some other patents serves "a notice" upon him, that the pump, couplings to the pipes, regulating valves or some other device used in the work is an infringement. What is the measure of protection given to him, by the provisions of this bill? There seems to be three ways of action provided for him, and beween them he must choose.

He must either pay the agent all that he demands for the right to use the "well" or other "infringement," or stop pumping vater, or make himself liable to be prosecuted in the United States Court, fifty or one hundred miles from home, for infringing upon a patent, with an almost certainty that judgment will be obtained against him for both damages and profits with cost of suit; for the proviso to Section of the bill, makes him an infringer and 'liable for damages and profits, from and after the time he shall have received notice that the article was subject to such patent, if he continue to use the same." So, the threshing machine, monster reaper, mower, plow, seeder, or other machine or implement, may be stopped in the field and made valueless, and the

owner put to great annoyance and damage, or be compelled to yield to an extortion amounting to legal robbery, on account of receiving "notice" that the machine or implement, or some simple device used in its construction, "has been patented" and that the "manufacturer and seller" had no right to make, sell, no guarantee the right to use it.

Again, what protection is given in Section 2 of this bill to a person who innocently "makes an article or device for his own use and benefit, and not in the manufacture of an article for sale?" I does not appear to be necessary that the "notice," required in case of the "purchase" of the article be served upon him, to make him an infringer. He is makes or uses the article, although as the pounds. Its weight at birth was 80 lbs."

the Committee says, "he did not know he was infringing a patent;" but, judgment cannot be obtained against hin for 'damage or profits." In lieu thereof. the measure of recovery shall be a li-

ense fee." It does not seem that the common mind will readily comprehend the great advantage or benefit which an individual will derive by having judgment obtained against him "for a license fee," for "innocently making and using an infringement of a patent," in lieu of one for 'damages and profits."

Perhaps it may be claimed that the amount of such a judgment may be less n some cases, and the disgrace or criminality of the act somewhat mitigated; yet the cost of suit and other necessary expenses of a trial in a United States Court, which defendant must pay in either case would be of more consequence to him than any judgment likely to be obtained, or even the disgrace of the act committed.

If the proviso to Section 1 of the bill and been omitted, and a similar one added to Section 2, with the additional require ment, that the amount of the "license fee" for using the article, shall be "established under the patent or patents" when issued, and not left to the option of the claimant or his agent, after serving the notice," or for the "jury" or the Court" to fix, in rendering judgment; and thus give the innocent offenders an opportunity to settle upon an equitable pasis, and avoid litigation, the bill would have been greatly improved and its passage made desirable.

But it may well be asked, if such a law as is contemplated by this bill which has passed the House so unanimously, will not aid and encourage patent right claimants, and impostors armed with the law and the "notices," to annoy and extort money from farmers and other innocent users of articles claimed to be infringements, rather than give protection to them? Is there anything in justice or equity,

non which to base a reason why an individual who "purchases" in good faith and for a valuable consideration, an article offered for sale in the open market. and without knowledge that it was patented; or if patented, believing that he had purchased the right to use with the same, and from the legal owner of that right; or who makes an implement or device for his own use, without knowl edge that it was patented; or believing it to be covered by a patent, purchases in good faith the right to make and use the same, from one claiming ownership, should be held liable to pay for "damages and profits," a "license fee," or for cost of suit; or even to be harassed by patent right agents, and money extorted from him under threats of prosecution and enouragement of law?

Will the people's representatives in Conress either answer these questions to the satisfaction of their constituents, or enact a law which shall give the protection the people demand?

J. J. WOODMAN. Paw Paw, March 1st, 1884.

Stock Notes.

THE Rose of Sharon cow Rosette 4th, pur chased by L. W. & O. Barnes of Byron, at the Ball & Boyden sale last fall, has dropped a fine heifer calf, sired by the Rose of Sharon bull Duke of Crow Farm 38332.

MR. A. D. DE GARMO, of Highland, Oaklan County, sold to Hon. N. B. Haves, of the Eldorado Stock Farm, Muir, the Shorthorn cow Tulip 10th, red, calved September 26, 1879, get by Red Jacket 33642, and tracing to imported Sally Walker. MESSRS. G. B. & C. SMITH, of Eagle, Clinton

County, have sold the fine Jersey cow Beggar Girl, four years old, to Alsdorf & Son, Lans sing. She is in calf by the bull Medon. This cow carried off first in her class at Hubbards ton and also at Lansing last fall.

THE first shipment of horses for Galbraith Bros., of Janesville, Wis., has left the Clyde by the steamship Hanoverian, of the Allen Line and is expected to reach Boston on the 10th and Janesville on the 15th. This is the first shipment from Great Britain this spring. MR. WM. BALL, who has just returned home

from a visit to Vermont, writes as follows: 'I have on the road from Vermont a carload of Merinos, 71 in number, and good ones too They are largely rams. If any one wants some good ones, and now is the time to look at them with the wool on them, they can get them. They were bred by Tyler Stickney & Son and L. E. Moore, of Vermont." MESSES. E. J. & E. W. HARDY, of Oceols

Livingston County, have sold to Seward Chaffee, of Byron, Mich., 41 ewes, six ram lambs, and the stock ram Maximillian (285), so long at the head of their flock. The ewes sold com orised the entire flock of their original breeding ewes, and all are registered in the Vermont and Michigan Registers. The Messrs. Hardy have yet a flock of 90 breeding ewes, nearly all straight Stickney.

Messrs. L. W. & O. Barnes, of Byron, Shiawassee Co., send us a list of recent sales rom their herd of Poland Chinas:

from their herd of Poland Chinas:

To W. Sprague, Battle Creek, one sow.
To J. L. Eggleston & Son, Parma, one sow.
To Hart Bros., Port Huron, one boar.
To W. H. Ashley, Homer, boar and sow.
To John Reynolds, Byron, one sow.
To Henry Gulick, Bancroft, one sow.
To J. F. Church, Albion, boar and sow.
To S. Edson, Hart, boar and sow.

M. OLNEY & Sons, of Mendon, St. Joseph County, report the following sales from their lock of registered Merinos: W. Cory, Atkins, Calhoun County, one

am. H. Hamilton, Porter, Cass County, one Levi Arnold, Plainwell, Allegan County, on am. James Baird, Leonidas, St. Joseph County, Frank Olney, Nottaway, St. Joseph County,

C. S. Reynolds, Fremont, Dodge County, Nebraska, eight rams.

MR. C. A. SEARING, of Lyons, seeing the big calves reported by various farmers in the State, contributes the following in regard to two Shorthorns owned by him: "I have a bull calf dropped Sept. 14th, 1883, and on February 21 he weighed 5101/2 lbs., four hours after feeding and before he had any water. He was sired by Red Cloud 2d, out of Tulip 7th, bred by A. D. De Garmo. The other calf was dropped January 1st, 1884, sire Red Cloud 2d dam Mabel, bred by N. Searing; on February liable to the patentee, the moment he 2d it weighed 158 pounds, on February 21st 195

MR. J. J. BRAINARD, of Attica, N. Y. says, in renewing his subscription: "I cannot afford to lose a single number of the FARMER. I think a great deal of the paper for its stock notes, as well as the general news it contains. I think your interests in Michigan are identical with ours. You noticed in one of the numbers of the St. Petersburg, Russia, died last week. FARMER that the Clark ram No. 119 had

return him this week to Mr. Geo. W Stuart, of Grand Blanc, Mich." WE have received several communica tions in regard to the Leaming corn They are from farmers who tested it last season, and declare it worthless for this The letters reached us too late for this issue, but will appear next week.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan. Cambridge, Lenawee County, wants a grist

The Roscommon oil well is down 400 feet and

Lane's livery, at Hudson, was burned on the 29th. Loss, \$2,000. The Oddfellows dedicated a fine new hall as

The mercury was 23 degrees below zero at Cheboygan, on the 19th.

A new temperance paper called the Union Light, is to be published at Adrian. Coldwater Sun: H. Ray has just received

chair made out of six pair of Texan cattle The "Salvation Army" has struck Ionia, and stirred up the customary row in the

Michael Cunningham, of Detroit, will build the new Presbyterian church at Flint, which will cost \$33,000.

Fred Slocum, of the Holly Advertiser, has purchased the Caro Advertiser and Citizen, and will hereafter run both papers. Imlay City has given up attempting to secure

the cutter factory for which they tried to raise bonus. Subscriptions came in too slowly. Nickerson & Collister's grist mill at Pentwa ter burned to the ground on the evening of the 29th ult. Loss, \$25,000; insurance, \$7,000,

Wm. Glenn was terribly beaten by a Lansing hotel keeper named Adam Kenkleman, the weapon used being an iron poker. Glenn may Coldwater Sun: J. Moss had a part of his under lip bit out by a frisky colt last week. He don't want to give that colt any more of his

John Britton's store, at Britton's Station Lenawee County, was burned on the 28th. The postoffice was in the store and everything was

At Traverse City, on the 29th, the express

and telegraph office and a bookstore, all contained in one building, were burned out. Loss Mr. Griseer, of Fayette, Lenawee County,

ssigned last week, the natural result, says the 5,000 town. George Smith, a well known and respected roung man of Union City attempted to com-nit suicide by shooting himself last week. It

Bishop G. D. Gillespie, who is chairman of the State Board of Charities and Correc-cions, speaks very highly of the management of the Allegan County Poor Farm.

s thought he may recover.

Jonesville Independent: A. S. Blossom, engineer on the L. S. & M. S. road, was found dead in his bed at his boarding house. Death was the result of natural causes. George Wilson, who murdered Policeman

in this city, was last week convicted, sentenced to life imprisonment at Jackson, and has already been sent to prison. L. D. Webster's store at Reed City was robbed of a quantity of stores last week, and the night policeman was arrested. He finds the

eman's lot is not a happy one." James Atherton, defaulting treasurer of Osoda County, was acquitted last week at irreyling, and some Oscoda people don't think nuch of the judge who let him off.

The Monroe Democrat thinks the low lands along the river at that point are well adapted to the cultivation of celery, and suggests that a stock company might be formed for its cul-

S. P. Creasinger, of Maple Rapids, whose house was burned and himself chloroformed, on the 16th of December, is now under arrest for burning the building himself, and will be tried in April. tried in April. Holly Advertiser: A man living

came home from down town with just enough came home from down town ugly, and while in whiskey down to make him ugly, and while in this condition attacked his wife, breaking her rm below the elbow.

Hartzig and Zay, the two Allegan County McKinney, some time ago, were examined at Grand Rapids last week, and Zay was held for rial. Hartzig was discharged.

It is thought that more persons were burned to death in the recent destructive fire at Jackson, than was at first believed. Most of the inmates of the lodging house that was burned were drunk and would not easily be aroused. Near Kiddville, Ionia County, according he Ionia Sentinal, is a great potato country armers raising from ten to sixty acres of that regetable. This year there is no market for

the crop, and rates are very low, there being absolutely no shipping demand. A lady of Bloomingdale has lined a quilt vith smoking tobacco pouches which her hus-and has emptied. She figured out that the band has emptied. She figured out that the lining cost \$24, and he was so disgusted to see how much money he had spent and only a quilt-lining to show for it, that he has "swore off."

The Plainwell Independent says that a former lady teacher in the Union School there, who went to Dakota last year and took up land unler the homestead act, is teaching at Ashton, Dak., and has conducted her school when the stood at thirty degrees fro The Corunna papers state that a man in tha

vicinity has returned to the Shiawassee Insur-ance Company \$800 wrongfully obtained from it, and has since been paying up his neighbor for sundry small articles appropriated without leave. This unusual action is due to the ince of revival meetings which he attended

Monroe Democrat: The Dundee cheese factory last year made 37,103 pounds of cheese, from 370,103 pounds of milk. The cheese was sold at an average price for the season of 10% cents per pound. Albert Wilkerson's 30 cows returned him \$1,037.61. The milk of one cow owned by V. D. Ford made, in 160 days, counds of cheese, valued at \$40.87. Rumors have been rife in Monroe and else-where that C. R. Ford, the lawyer whom it was claimed was drowned while endeavoring to save his hat which had blown into the river, had l

nas hat which had blown into the river, had it wanted and the reputed drowning was only dodge to cover his flight. It is now generall believed Mr. Ford lost his life in the manni Indicated, and his wife mourns him as lost an will break up her home and leave Monroe. Livingston Republican: A lady purchase a money order for \$50 at the postoffice here, and a few days afterward returned in a very excited condition to report that the \$50 had not been received at the other end of the route, and to triumphantly produce the money order itself as a proof that she had bought it. She now understands better how Uncle Sam does business.

Jud Crouch and Dan Holcomb were arrested on the 1st at Jackson for the murder of Jacol Crouch last November. They are now in jail and will be examined on the 7th. Although the officers are very reticent, it is said there is a chain of circumstantial evidence which warrants their arrest. There are four warrants made out for them, and if they are bailed upon one charge they will be arrested upon another.

Port Huron Times: A curious case of adjust ng family relations without legal formalities recently occurred near Riley Center, St. Cla County. John Burt and Frank Fuller, nes eighbors, both married, recently traded wive neighbors, both married, recently traded wives. Mr. Burt having become enamoured of Mrs. Fuller, took her to his home, while Mr. Fuller having discovered he liked Mrs. Burt better than his own wife, was pleased at the idea of having her preside over his house. Everybody seems pleased except the neighbors, who talk of expressing their sentiments by a "horning."

It costs \$5,000 to run the White House Conervatory a year.

The pleuro-pneumonia bill passed the $H_{\rm Oute}$ on the 28th by a vote of 155 to 127. Joel Hayden & Co., of Loraine, O., Were burned out on the 29th; loss \$55,000. United States Minister Hunt, at the Court of

By the burning of a dwelling house in New York city. on the 28th, five persons were burn. been shipped to me for use on my flock. ork city, on the 28th, five persons and to death.

Duluth had a \$40,000 fire on the 27th, which lestroyed a hotel, furniture house, saloon, and lamaged another hotel. Gold discoveries reported at Erin, Tenn., amail town on the Louisville & Nashville rail.

oad, on the Tennessee river. Over 100 Zuni Indian children in New Mexico have died of the measles in the past month, and the disease is still raging.

Fifteen hundred miners above Pittsburg went out on a strike last week, demanding the district price, 3¼ cents per bushel.

A bridge near Fredericksburg, Ont., gave way under a loaded freight train, and eleven cars crashed into the bed of the creek.

The Postoffice appropriation, as reported by the sub-committee, is a little over \$45,000,000, or \$500,000 more than the current year. A scheme has just been unearthed by Montreal detectives by which crooks had arranged to flood that city with bogus bank bills. The bill granting a loan of \$22,000,000 to the

Canadian Pacific railroad was read the third time in the Dominion Parliament last week. Howes & Co., Wall street brokers, New York, suspended last week, alleging the failure of customers to respond to calls as the cause. The Reading, Pa., hat factory, employing 800 hands, will reduce wages 12 per cent., giving, in explanation, competition and the duty on

The investigation of the Danville riot has been closed, because the cash was exhausted and the Senate has not yet appropriated funds

During last month the Treasury issued war-rants for \$11,500,000 for pensions. The reduc-tion of the public debt will be less than usual n consequence.

The railroad tax cases in California are decided in favor of the Central Southern and Northern Pacific road, by which the State oses \$1,000,000. Louisiana plantations for 100 miles above threveport are flooded. Below the city the looded districts extend 90 miles on the west ide. The water is at a stand.

Polk, the defaulting Tennessee Treasurer, said to have made a very fortunate investment n a Mexican silver mine, and when he sells he can settle and still have a snug sum left. A bill was introduced in the Senate last week proposing to pay James B. Eads \$7,500,000 for improving the channel between Galveston harbor and the Gulf of Mexico, establishing a

epth of 30 feet. A brutal "contest with gloves" came off at foronto on the 27th. One of the contestants was knocked clean off the stage, and taken up neensible. The mob swarmed the stage, and general row ensued.

At a big mass-meeting in the interests of high license, Henry Ward Beecher said he did not believe it would be possible to enforce total abstinence, but it would be a good thing to shut up some of the vile dens of the metrop-

At Blythe, Ont., O. G. Martin, bookseller and eweler, has been arrested on a charge of cir-ulating counterfeit bills, which are done by a patent photographic process and are excellent y executed. He took his arrest very coolly and said he had been in the business for years Two lads, Luke and William Jones, were hanged at Jackson, O., on the 29th, for the murder of a farmer named Anderson Lackey,

purpose of robbing Lackey's house, and the assassins secured ten cents as a return for their A wealthy widow of Chicago is under arrest whose husband, now dead, was surety for an administrator who defaulted. A judgment for \$62,000 was obtained against Brooks' estaie, and the widow was arrested because it was be-

last April. The murder was committed for the

lieved she was about to leave to escape pay Eight years ago John Reis, a prominent Clevelander, failed in business and deserted his family. A week ago he came back, sick and destitute, and applied to the city poor house. His son, now prosperous and wealthy, came to him at once, but the old man died without recognizing him.

The little town of Eagle, in Wisconsin, or Prairie Duchiene division of the Milwaukee & Prairie Duchiene division of the Milwaukee & St. Paul road, is greatly excited over the discovery of an alleged diamond mine. An uncut diamond, worth about \$300, was found in a well which was being cleaned. Land in the amediate vicinity is "booming."

country village, captivated a beautiful girl, and became engaged to her. The wedding day was set, and the bride's father paid over to his son-in-law to be the bride's dower of \$5,000. The scamp then left with the money, and the deserted girl has not seen him since.

A new telegraph corporation was formed in Albany, N. Y., last week, under the name of the Public Postal Telegraph, the route of which will be from New York City to San Francisco, via Pennsylvania, Ohio, Nebraska, Utah and Nevada. At San Francisco it will connect with the sub-marine cables to be landed on the Pacific coast.

Lithographed telegrams, closely resembling genuine dispatches, but intended to advertise Stetson's play, running at a Brooklyn, N. Y., theater, and saying, "Come to town at one: your baby is worse," caused a great deal of trouble in family circles of the City of Churches, and one lady was made so ill by the shock, supposing it related to her baby, at her aunt's house, that she may die.

Four boys while hunting two and a half miles south of Omaha, Neb., exploded a powder mine, owned by Steel and Johnson, and containing over six tons of powder. All four were blown to atoms. The shock was severely felt all over the town, and the fire department was called out. Buildings half a mile from the magazine had windows shettered and doors split in two. had windows shattered and doors split in two were leveled and torn as if raked with A gang of Philadelphia "cowboys" in one of the public schools, modeled on the dime novel plan, was broken up last week by a pettlocated schoolma am who disarmed the valiant captain who addressed her as the "white in school hours, of a seven chambered

revolver. A traitor in the gang was the cause of the revelation, otherwise the noble band would have been bound for the West and awful homesick for "mother" before this time. Five fires occurred in Philadelphia on the night of the 28th ult., and every engine in the city had plenty of business. The most dissirous blaze was at the chemical works of Powers & Wrightmann, the largest of the kind in the country, which were totally destroyed. The loss at this place will be over \$1,000,000. A commission house was damaged to the extent of \$10,000. The Echo carpet mill was burned. a loss of \$25,000. together with several aded, a loss of \$25,000, together with several adjacent dwellings. A quantity of fusel oil exploded in the chemical works and ran through the streets, so the citizens and firemen were obliged to remove the engines and hose to save them from the river of burning oil in the road-way. The total loss by all the fires of this one night is set down at two and a half million dol-lars.

Foreign.

According to the mail accounts, in Baker Pasha's defeat, 15 Austrian, four German and four Swiss officers were killed. Christian August Silmer, Minister of State of

Norway, has been impeached, found guilty and compelled to pay the costs, about \$5,000. The black troops at Suakin are suspected of treachery, and British gun boats are brought to bear on the camp, with instructions to open fire in case of symptoms of mutiny.

An interesting time is anticipated in the German Reichstag when the resolution is proposed thanking the United States Congress for its resolution of condolence on the death of

An infernal machine packed in a valise and left at the Victoria station, London, last week, by unknown parties, exploded, causing considerable damage. Another was left at the Charing Cross station, but the clerk, alarmed by the loud ticking inside the valise, sent it to the police station, where it was found to consist of a tin box with a quantity of dynamite around it. A clock movement in the box was fixed to discharge a loaded revolver.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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HOWELL, Livingston County MICH.

Wednesday, March 19th, 1884,

IMPORTANT SALE OF STOCK!

As I have recently sold one-half of my farm, I am consequently obliged to reduce my stock accordingly. My herd of Shorthorns numbers 30 head, and among them are some choice animals heat must be sold. Also 15 head of horses and colts, among them some grade Percherons and two trotting bred colts. A flock of 150 high grade Merino sheep are also offered. I will try to reduce stock at private sale, until about May 1st, when, if necessary, will sell at auction. Parties wishing to inspect stock always welcome. Correspondence solicited.

A. D. DeGARMO, Highland, Oakland Co.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE Friesian (Hol- Cattle. -ON THE-

THURSDAY, MARCH 20. AUGTIONEER, C. C. JUDY, OF TALLULA, ILL., COL. J. P. FOSTER, OF PONTIAC, MICH.

Fair Grounds, at Pontiac, Mich.,

The undersigned will sell their entire herd of imported Friesian Cattle as above, to close out he co-partnership, at public auction, on the Fair Grounds, Pontiac, Mich., March 20th, 1884. r descriptive catalogue, apply to PHELPS & SEELEY, Proprietors, Pontiac. Mich.

SIBLEY'S PRIDE OF THE NORTH. SEED CORN THAT WILL GROW

Yellow dent, 16 rowed, cob small red. Sibley's catalogue says: "Look sharp for corn of the best variety which ripened in 1883. Pride of the North is such a corn. It ripened in Nebraska, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, New York, and New England, and has proved the best dent corn for nerthern farmers." I have a limited quantity at \$1 per peck, \$3 per bush. \$5 per two bush; bags 25c extra, delivered at station W. J. GARLOCK, md-1t Howell, Livingston Co., Mich.

FARM FOR SALE.

A First Class farm, situated near Woodward Avenue, six miles from Detroit City limits, two miles south of Royal Oak; consains 50 acres, all except four acres of woodland under good cultivation; good two-story house, containing 10 rooms milk and vegetable cellar, brick foundation, good barn, and two first-class never-failing wells, best of water, large hennery, capable of holding 500 hens, fine apple orchard, 100 good bearing trees; farm well fenced and in good condition; will be sold cheap. Address C. A. WARREN, mri-

SEED CORN.

I have 100 bushels of Small Dent and Hackberry seed corn for sale; all grown in 1882, and warranted sound. Last year I planted sixty acres from the same seed and it all grew. I will deliver the same in two-bushel lots (sack free) at Watervliet or South Haven R. R. station at \$140 per bu. W.M. O. PACKARD, mri-4t COVERT, Van Buren Co., Mich.

CHOICE FRESH SEEDS. Try my seeds at three cents per package. Cheap by the ounce and pound. Send for price list.

T. L. WHITE, mri-8t
GIRARD, Branch Co., Mich.

Extra Hathaway Seed Corn. The earliest and most productive yellow dent corn grown in this latitude, carefully selected and kiln-dried; \$2 50 per bushel (sacks 25c extra), delivered at station. N. D. THOMAS, f5-tf Decatur, Van Buren Co., Mich.

FOR SALE.

Van Gleson Bros., Clinton, Lenawee Co., Mich., breeders of Pure-Bred White Leghorns,

ettings of 13 eggs for sale at \$1 25. Choice Seed Barley, cleaned ready to sow, price \$2 50 per 100, sacks

free, delivered on cars. Address
19-4t S. K. WARNER, Linden, Mich. NEWEST & BEST!

THE MACK DOOR HANGER! Patented by Eugene Mack, July 17, 1883. Cannot be thrown from the track; runs at the touch of a finger while carrying the heaviest door; it is the strongest hanger made, and the only hanger in the world having a Latheturned Roller; Iron Track; strongest in the market, and has the only perfect splice in use.

THE MACK DOOR HANGER CO. Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers For descriptive circular and pric address R. J. Hosner, Manager, 123-tf Romeo, Mich.

Seeds Seeds

My Annual Priced Catalogue is now ready, and will be mailed free to all applicants. It centains all the leading and most popular sorts of Vegetable, Farm & Flower Seeds. es all the desirable novelties of last season early everything else in my line of business ALFRED BRIDGEMAN. 37 E. Nineteenth Street, New York City. i22eow5t



Michigan Farmer ONE YEAR For Eighteen Dollars. This cut is a fac simile of the Machine. Se orders to JOHNSTONE & GIBBONS, Detroit

HANNAN & SNOW

27 Bank Block, Detroit.

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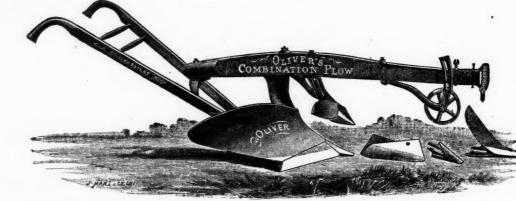
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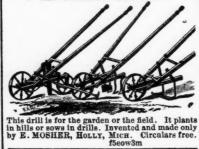
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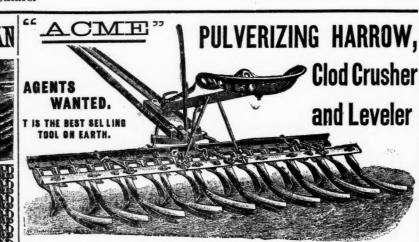
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jai7-3m

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SHEEP-Spanish Merinos.

JERSEYSI



Poetry.

MEMORY'S PICTURE.

I see her now-the fairest thing That ever mocked man's picturing, I picture her as one that drew Aside life's curtain and looked through The mists of all life's mystery As from a wood to open sea.

The soft wide eyes of wonderment That trusting looked you through and through The sweet arched mouth, a bow not bent, That sent love's arrow swift and true.

That sweet arched mouth! The Orient Hath not such pearls in all her stores; Not all her storied, spice-set shores Hath fragrance such as it hath spent.

I picture her as one who knew How rare is truth to be untrue As one who knew the awful sign Of death, of life, of the divine Sweet pity of all loves, all hates Beneath the iron-footed fates.

I picture her as seeking peace, And olive-leaves and vine-set land: While strife stood by on either hand, And wrung the tears like rosaries. I pictured her in passing rhyme, As of, yet not a part of these-A woman waiting in her place, With patient pity on her face.

Her face, her earnest baby face. Her young face so uncommon wise-The tender love-light in her eyes-Two stars of heaven out of place.

Two stars that sang as stars of gold, Their silent eloquence of song, In skies of glory and of gold, Where God in purple passed along-That patient, baby face of hers That won a thousand worshipers!

That silent, pleading face, among Ten thousand faces just the one I still shall love when all is done, And life lies by a harp unstrung -Joaquin Miller

WHO SETS THE FASBIONS.

Who sets the fashions, I'd like to know, For the little people beneath the snow? And are they working a weary while,

There's Mrs. Primrose, who used to be The very picture of modesty; Plain were her dresses, but now she goes With crimps and fringes and furbelows.

To dress themselves in the latest style!

And even Miss Buttercup puts on airs. Because the color in vogue she wears; And as for Dandelion, dear me! A vainer creature you ne'er will see.

When Mrs. Poppy-that dreadful firt-Was younger, she wore but one plain skirt; But now I notice, with great surprise, She's several patterns of largest size. The Fuchsia sisters-those lovely belles!-

Improve their styles as the mode compels; And though everybody is loud in their praise They ne'er depart from their modest ways And the Pansy family must have found

Queen Elizabeth's wardrobe under ground. For in velvets and satins of every shade Throughout the season they're all arrayed. Pinks and Daisies and all the flowers Change their fashions as we change ours;

And those who knew in older days Are mystified by their modern ways. Who sets the fashions, I'd like to know

For the little people beneath the snow? And are they busy a weary while Dressing themselves in the latest style? -New York Independent



ONE NIGHT IN THE COUNTRY.

I happened to come home late that night; for I had dined some old friends at the club by way of sparing my wife the uble of entertaining. Now Fanny was the most amiable woman in the world, and, of course, I never felt nervous about returning any hour I chose. But the truth was, she had given up her happy country life for my sake, and I knew that she secretly regretted those rural delights. I also knew whenever I was detained later than usual at the club, that feeling was especially dominant. So I thrust my hands deep into my ulster pockets and tried to think of some pleasant topic of conversation with which to beguile her into cheerfulness. As I drew near home my fingers came in contact with a crumpled bit of paper in the depths of my pocket. This I knew to be a telegram, which recalled the fact that my agent had that day taken a fruit-farm near Vineland to secure a debt; and this, in turn, suggested an idea. I would tell my wife about Cooke's bargain, and emphasize the news by displaying the dis-

Softly opening the front door I groped my way along the dark hall to the nursery, where I was almost sure to find Fanny, and almost equally sure of waking the baby. "Is that you, George?" she asked in a discouraged tone, without turning her head. The wicked idea of disguising my voice to note the effect crossed my mind; but I thought of the telegram and resisted the temptation.

"Of course, Fanny. How cozy you are here! Turn up the lamp. I have something to show you," I said cheerily, as I smoothed Cooke's telegram before her.

"What do you think of that, Fan?" She rubbed her sleepy eyes and gave the cradle a little jog with her foot to keep the baby quiet.

"O, George, how good you are!" she cried joyfully! "Have you really bought a farm? When are we to go?"

"Why, you wouldn't move in March, would you?" I asked, for lack of something better to say.

"What shall we do with this house George? And the furniture? Hadn't we better sell the horses and carriage and get something a little more suited to country

I saw that my wife was wide awake now, so I yawned, and replied that we would have plenty of time to think about the midst of our pleasant home on Fourth that, and remarked that it was getting

I suffered an occasional twinge of conscience the next day as I recalled my wife's of her own heart sounded like a knocking innocent prattle about our farm. I also began to fear that I had not behaved with my usual wisdom in the attempt to strew my own path with flowers on my return from the club. As dinner-time approach midnight which would reach Peachville ed, I shrank from meeting Fanny, and at last sent her a note to say that I would about two in the morning, and I resolved

not be home till a late hour, and begged her not to sit up for me. But I might as well have gone home like a man. It was only deferring the evil hour, when I must confess that I never had the remotest idea of living in the country, even though I

might be the possessor of forty farms. Still, day after day I put it off, while I was forced to hear myself praised for unselfishness, or to listen to my wife's schemes for the education of our boys when they should be out of reach of schools. By-and-by our friends began to talk of our departure as if it had been a settled fact. In vain I assured them that it was all nonsense, and we were not going away at all. They took the pang of separation more philosophically than one would have imagined, and I began to be a little sensitive. They even inquired whether I meant to let or to sell the house, what we were going to do with our servants, and if our pew in church was for sale.

All this was rather hard; but when, on our eighth anniversary, our neighbors gave us a little surprise party, presenting us with a silver berry-set appropriately marked as "a parting testimonial of esteem and regret," I was in despair. After the company was gone my wife gently reproached me with a lack of cor. diality to our guests, but I had not the heart to confess the reason. I do not know how I ever managed to restrain my feelings till she left the room. Then I locked the door, and, turning up the gas, critically surveyed myself from top to toe. Was I a demented lunatic? If I were still in the full possession of my mind, why did not my hair turn white? I was nearly driven to suicide. What could it mean? Without one voluntary step on my part I

"It is past endurance," I said through my clenched teeth. "I have still a roof over my head, and I will have my freedom. I will let my neighbors know

was literally driven out of my own home-

"George," softly called Fanny through the nursery door, "did I tell you that I showed Mrs. Howe through the house today, and she has as good as promised to take it at your own terms for five years?" I groaned sotto voce, and I was glad that Fanny could not see me at that moment.

"Did you hear, dear?" she insisted. "Yes, but I am too tired to discuss any-

thing to-night. Do get the lights out as soon as possible. I am completely worn out," I answered fretfully, but with great

"Poor George!" sighed she. "You need the rest and quiet of the country as much

So, scarcely knowing how, our pretty house on Fourth street was let, furnished and the 1st day of May found the Warren family on wheels. The purchase of the farm had been accepted "sight unseen," as old-fashioned boys used to trade jack knives. If I had even dreamed of occupy ing the house I should have paid it a visit, but nothing had been further from my we neared Peachville.

vet blissfully unconscious of evil. Looking at our new home from that standpoint, as a post and at least a mile away. The village was twice that distance, and the quarter. My heart was heavier than lead help. So they crept upstairs, and, thrustas the horses toiled through the sand be- ing their heads out of the windows, they tween the station and our home, making both yelled like Indians: "Murder!" the new carryall creak in every joint.

We found the house prettily embowermonth she and Tildy had contrived to Misericordia," from behind their masks. make things snug and hemelike.

And I was not at all unhappy. Indeed, be paralyzed. Perhaps my neighbors had recognized my mental disorder and at. tributed our change of residence to it. As time went on, however, I returned to my old self. The humdrum life I was forced to lead grew intolerable. The spell of longing for my old haunts came upon me.

Just about this time I received a letter calling me to the city upon a matter of business. Fanny made arrangements for me to go by an early train, so that I might return that same evening, for she was timid, and dreaded the thought of my absence for a single night. Upon my arrival, however, I found that I could not do this I therefore telegraphed to my wife to that effect, and also that Miss Jones, whom had invited to visit us, would go in my place. Fanny was fond of all young ladies, and Miss Jones in particular. So I flattered myself that I had made such satisfactory arrangement that I need be in

no haste to return. I was hardly able to conceal the boyish delight with which I entered my club that evening. My friends were glad to see me, in a way; but I felt that they were less enthusiastic than the circumstances demanded. They greeted me with, "Well, Warren, you begin to look better," and "Glad to see that farming agrees with you, George," till I felt like knocking every man down that I met. The salad was flat and the wines insipid. I thought of Fanny's dainty table with a sigh. I even stole a glance at my watch to see if I could catch the train and get back that night. The thought of my wife made me uneasy. She would be lonely so far from neighbors. She had owned to me that even in street, with Tildy in the nursery, she had sometimes been so nervous in the long nights when I was away that the beating at the street door. Or when the little curly dog pricked up his ears to listen she dared not guess what he might hear. I wondered that I had not thought of this before. There was a slow train leaving at

to reach it. I had not a minute to spare, and as we crawled along at a snail's pace I was puzzled at my own impatience to you off?" get back. It was long enough after two when I left the train and began my home ward walk through the deep sand.

Fanny in the meantime had received my telegram and hastened to meet Miss Jones at the station. It was a lonesome drive for the little woman; so she took Tildy and the boys along, for the new carryall was very roomy. As she returned with her guest her heart sank heavily, to remember that there was no one there to greet her. Still she tried to keep up a show of cheerfulness, as with a laughing 'Open, Sesame!" and three loud knocks she unlocked the door and entered. Tildy hastened to prepare supper, while Fanny stowed the boys in their cribs. Then the two women sat on the piazza, talking as women will, as long as they dared. When no excuse could serve to keep Miss Jones up longer, my wife ruefully lighted her to our pretty guest-chamber, dreading beyond expression, no doubt, the re-

turn to her own quarters. "I hope you don't feel lonely, dear away up here?" she said at last, taking up her candle. "N-n-o, not lonely exactly," returned

the girl; "a little afraid, perhaps." "Afraid?" cried Fanny, and the cold

chills crept along her spine. "Yes, a little, because you were all away so long and the house was left alone. I only thought some tramp-" Fanny interrupted her, saying as calmly as she

could: "Then come down and stay with me. I shall be glad of your company." How glad my wife was I am afraid Miss Jones guessed by her eager invitation. She told me that if Miss Jones had finished the sentence about the tramp she should have fainted.

So the two descended to my wife's room, which was in the "L" and opened into the nursery, as well as upon the piazza. I suppose that they had unconsciously frightened each other, for they carefully inspected all the fastenings, which Tildy had secured hours before, and began to prepare for bed. They talked till they were tired, then each tried to make the other believe she was asleep, lying with wide-open eyes, and ears strained to catch the hum of an insect's wing. What a comfort it would have been if the call of some watching sentry could have assured them hour by hour that all was well!

At last sleep fell upon them, but how long they slept they could never tell. Fanny was wakened by a faint sound as of some one trying the outside door. A lamp had been left burning in such a position that the door could be distinctly seen. As she listened, it slowly opened.

"Shut that door!" she cried, with the voice of a clarion. It slowly closed. Up sprang Miss Jones in mortal fear, her face as white as her pillows. The poor things looked at each other in silence. Again the door began to open, and once more mind, and I naturally felt very anxious as Fanny commanded it to shut. The order was obeyed; but suiting the action to the It was one of Fanny's hobbies that our lurking falter in my wife's voice, no boys should be removed from the town doubt, the movement was less prompt and its vicious influences while they were than before. With one bound Fanny sprang to it and turned the key, which was still inside. Then the women held a it was certainly a success. Our nearest long and anxious consultation, neither neighbor was a solitary old man, as deaf trying this time to conceal her fears. There was no use in waking Tildy, who would only add to the panic by rousing roads so heavy that there was little danger the sleeping children. Dreadful as it of contaminating associations from that seemed, the only alternative was to call for "Fire!" "Thieves!" "Help!" Alas. their only neighbor was a mile off and ed in vines whose leaves would no doubt deaf at that, and echo only answered. appear in due time. Tildy, our maid of They descended and waited. Not only all work, declared that it was the dirtiest | did the noise continue, but they distinctly house she "ever set foot in," but Fanny saw the knob turn. They had begun to said that was what everybody thought barricade the door, when Tildy appeared. who was not used to moving into old Miss Jones afterwards told me that Tildy's houses. It was Fanny's nature to make black eyes gleamed out of her white face, the best of things, and at the end of a like the eyes of the "Brothers of the

Just then the baby lifted up his voice My wife hurried to the nursery, and had my own indifference caused me the only succeeded in reducing his shricks to gravest foreboding at first. I seemed to a simple whine, when Tildy uttered a

bloodcurdling cry: "Teddy is gone!"

Satisfied that it was too true, Fanny took up the alarm with variations. "My boy is gone! They have stolen my Teddy!" As near as I have been able to get at the facts, the uproar inside had risen to its height, when a muffled pounding took the place of the tinkering sound which had so long been kept up.

The loss of her child now seemed rouse my wife to heroism. She bethought herself of my pistols, which she could never before be persuaded to handle. Calling loudly, "I warn whoever is tampering with that door that I am going to shoot! she pulled the trigger, and almost dropped the weapon at the report. Tildy says that she and Miss Jones put their fingers in their ears; but poor Fan hadn't the chance. Another shot, and another, until the six barrels were emptied; then all was

"Hark, Tildy! What was that?" whispered Fanny, clutching the woman for support.

Somebody was coming. Was it friend or foe? They listened. Straight up the walk, up the steps, along the piazza the footstep came, and stopped at the very door which had been so bravely defended The women now gazed at each other help

"Hello, Fan! What is the matter? Open the door!" I shouted, for I was alarmed to find the household astir at that hour.

As the door flew open I struck my foot against a little heap of clothes tightly wedged into the jamb outside. "Oh, George! Our boy is gone! Teddy

has been carried off by burglars!" sobbed my wife. "Why, no he hasn't, Fanny. Here he is!" and I picked up the little fellow from

the floor. "You little lamb!" cooed his mother, taking him from me and covering him with kisses. "Did the naughty man steal

mamma's boy?" "Teddy did see no man, only papa, replied the astonished child.

"Why, my blessing! Then who did take you out of your little crib and carry

"Nobody took me. Teddy go out on living among the green hills of Vermont, the porch to get a drink of water, and whose life is typical of hundreds in that mamma say, 'Shut that door!' so Teddy vicinity and scores scattered throughout can't come in again." the far West, says the Hartford Times. "Did you unlock the door and go out

She arises at 5 o'clock in the morning, alone, dear?" I now interposed. "Yes. Teddy open door, but mamm: say 'No, No.' Then naughty people make big noise and scare Teddy.'

"Then what?" coaxed Tildy. "Then mamma play with papa's pistol. Papa told mamma not to touch,"he added severely.

"Then I came just in time to spoil th fun. Eh, Fan?" I said, laughing.

But my wife was not in the humor fo joking. She sat crying over her child for a long while without speaking, Suddenly she asked: "George, how did you happen to come home, after all?" "Oh, I had a variety of reasons; but the

principal one was I was homesick for the country."-Chicago Tribune.

A London Public House of a Saturday Night.

More than one-fourth of the daily earnings of the denizens of the slums goes over the bars of the public houses and gin palaces. To study the drink phase of this burning question let us take the districts from which I have drawn the facts and figures I have submitted to your readers in previous articles. On a Saturday night in the great thoroughfare adjacent there are three corner public houses which take as much money as the whole of the other shops on both sides of the way put together. Butchers, bakers, greengrocers, clothiers, furniture-dealers, all the caterers for the wants of the populace. are open till a late hour; there are hundreds trading round and about, but the whole lot do not take as much money as three publicans-that is a fact ghastly enough in all conscience. Enter the pub lic houses and you will see them crammed Here are artisans and laborers drinking away the wages that ought to clothe their little ones. Here are the women squandering the money that would purchase food for the lack of which their children are dying. One group rivets the eve of an observer at once. It consists of an old gray-haired dame, a woman of 40, and a girl of about 19 with a baby in her arms. All these are in a state which is best de scribed as "maudlin"—they have finished one lot of gin, and the youngest woman is ordering another round. It is a great grandmother, grandmother, and a moth er and her baby-four generations togeth er-and they are all dirty and disheveled and drunk, except the baby, and even that poor little mite may have its first taste of alcohol presently. It is no uncommon sight in these places to see a mother wet a baby's lips with gin and water. The process is called "giving the young'un a taste," and the baby's father will look on sometimes and enjoyithe joke immensely. But the time to see the re sult of a Saturday night's heavy drinking in a low neighborhood is after the house are closed. Then you meet dozens of poor wretches reeling home to their miserable dens: some of them roll across the roadway and fall, cutting themselves till the blood flows. Every penny in some instances has gone in drink. One dilapi dated ragged wretch I met last Saturday night was gnawing a baked potato. By his side stood a thinly clad woman bearing a baby in her arms, and in hideous language she reproached him for his selfishness. She had fetched him out of a can, pray and he thinks he can sing. It that sometimes "thwart the wills of men" public house with his last half-penny in takes him 30 minutes every night and 15 and of women. He stopped them. Exhis pocket. With that half-penny he had minutes every morning to tell the Lord planatons followed. "It is my money. share with her. At every corner the police are ordering or coaxing men and women "to move on." Between 12 and 1 it is a long procession of drunken men and women, and the most drunken seem

Bitter Cry. Whitewashed Babies.

to be those whose outward appearance

betokens the most abject poverty.-The

If missions have their heroic and romantic side, so, too, they have at times their dashes of humor. Man is the only animal that laughs, and it is difficult to conceive of any situation when his laughing powers are not called into exercise. Here is a case in point. A missionary stationed at one of the South Sea Islands determined to give his residence a coat of whitewash. To obtain this in the absence of lime, coral was reduced to powder by burning. The natives watched the process of burning with interest, believing that the coral was being cooked for them to eat. Next morning they beheld the missionary's cottage glittering in the rising sun, white as snow. They danced, they sang, they screamed with joy. The whole island was in commotion. Whitewash became the rage. Happy was the coquette who could enhance her charms by a daub of the white brush. Conten tions arose. One party urged their superior rank; another obtained possession of the brush, and valiantly held it against all comers; a third tried to upset the tub to obtain some of the precious cosmetic. To quiet the hubbub more whitewash was made, and in a week not a hut, a domestic utensil, a war club, or a garment but was as white as snow; not an inhabitant but had a skin painted with grotesque figures: not a pig that was not whitened; and mothers might be seen in every direction capering joyously, and yelling with delight at the superior beauty of their whitewashed babies.

As a drug clerk the female is not a brillian success. When you wink at her across the soda fountain she don't know whether to put a little balm of Gilead in your soda or to hang her head and blush.

While a permanent cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia through the agency of ATHLOPHORos must depend on its power to expel the poisonous and provoking acids from the system, it at the same time possesses wonderful potency in immediately alleviating the torture, nvigorating muscular action, and limbering stiffened joints. Says Rev. A. S. Cooper, of Williston, Vt.: "Twelve hours' use of ATH-LOPHOROS greatly removed pain from my system and rendered the muscles so supple that I could get up and down with ease."

A FARMER'S WIFE.

We know a refined, intelligent woman,

chops wood, draws water, makes fires, prepares the meals for five stalwart "hired men," besides doing the family washing, ironing, scrubbing, churning, preserving, pickling, mending and knitting. She beheads the chickens, feeds the hens and calves, and is occasionally called upon to accelerate the departure of pigs to that bourne from which no pig ever returns. Her work is never done. She fries doughnuts at 10 o'clock at night, and begins life on pie the next morning. Her only dissipations are prayer-meetings, funerals and huckleberrying, varied by winter kettledrums where the guests sewdcarpet-rags, refreshed with cider, forfeits and kisses. Her literature is limited to Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, Josiah Allen's Wife and the Zion's Herald; her music to a fountain filled with blood. dismal sounds from the tomb and invitations to anxious seats; her pictures to a plump prodigal son, a perpetual Samuel, a furious Cain, an amiable George Washington, Napoleon on his death-bed at St. Helena, a weeping willow and widow in a grave-yard of hair, and a few glistening tin-types of freshly engaged couples, who with hands clasped, hair oiled, and imitation watch chains spread out to 'show," stare rigidly into a future the counterpart of her own. Her bric-a-brac consists of wax-work, daguerreotypes, plaster dogs with green noses, yellow baskets, and crushed strawberry tails, and a shell box containing reward of merit cards, and pathetic remembrances of her vanished childish years-the only visible recognition of her goodness that the poor little woman ever had. Her dress is calico all the year round for week days, and black alpaca for Sundays. Her windows are covered with green paper shades, and the parlor floor with the envy and awe of the neighborhood,a tapestry carpet overflowing with red and pink atrocities in yellow horns of

plenty. She is a women after Rev. Morgan Dix's own heart. She stays at home-The glorious pictures of majestic mountains, the flashing cascades, the leafy woods, the splendor of blue skies, the soft white clouds, and sweet-smelling daisy fields are not for her, except in tantalizing glimpses, which only increase the thirst of her thirsting soul. She has no time to receive the sense of power and peace that comes from those stately mountains; no time to revel in the exquisite beauty of those waterfalls; no time to lie on the grass and watch the softly sailing clouds. or trace the truthful symbols and discover the wondrous revelations that nature gives to those who love and understand her.

Yet this woman's husband has made little fortune of \$30,000 from lumber, which is considered something colossal in those regions, where wants are few and pleasures circumscribed. She has been brought up to believe that he was created superior being. So has he. He is coarse, red-haired, freckled, pious, penurious and asthmatic. He has had a change of heart and one change of "meetin' clothes." in which he looks more hideous than he does in his overalls. His chief satisfaction is to chew tobacco, talk in classmeeting and to get a bargain. He never owes a penny and never gives one. He of several mistakes in the universe, and 'eternal" vengeance on the wicked by another is a request for "power to wrestle heart, created bad in the first place, only heart full of tears. to be purified and saved by the acceptance of this man's peculiar theological beliefs. After singing, exhorting and wheezing, he takes to snoring with an equal spirit through the night, and the sinner within his gates to look for a new boarding place next morning. It does not occur to him to use his money to make his wife and their lives any happier; or that he can afford to bring a couple of strong servants into the house to perform the menial work of himself and his hired men. He means well. This superior being does not know any better. The circumstances of his narrow life and the inheritance of a narrow nature are ac-One day his wife returned from the

countable for his blind ignorance. village, after selling 90 cents' worth of eggs, produced by her own hens. She timidly asked if she could keep the proceeds. He generously handed her 15 cents, and pocketed the rest, with the grumble, "Wimmin folks is allers spendin'." He did not realize the meanths ness of his act, but when we saw it, a line of Tennyson's seemed to spring suddenly into the air and enwreathe him men and women who say that "justice in living words that said "half his little soul is dirt." But he does not know that, they have all the privileges that are and never will-in his life. He cannot read the pitiful story stamped upon his wife's careworn face, with its habitual expression of unconscious self-abnegation and meek resignation. They never have any pleasant walks, talks, jokes, read any books or have friendly companionship together. He never gives her ice cream, anniversary presents, unexpected praise, flowers or kisses. When she dies she may have a flower in her coffin, which will look strangely out of place, as none ever came into her married life.

Twice she made feeble attempt to bring some cheerfulness into their home. She worked her husband a pair of slippers for Christmas, and placed a bunch of snow drops on the table at Easter. He gruffly told her to "take 'em away, and not in keridge the scarlet woman by bringin' sich popish notions into the house." The country fences, barns, taverns, rocks and landscape were once ablaze with flaming of the symptoms, picks up these impure seeds posters announcing the coming of a from the blood, the vital stream, and restore traveling circus and menagerie. She appetite, strength and health.

gazed on those pictured wonders; on the monkey parodies, pathetic camels, repulsive serpents, leaping tigers, flying figures, complacent fat women, bushyhaired frauds, dissatisfied Albinos, pompous dwarfs, sunshiny giants, the sacred cow of Burmah, and the Behemoth of Scripture. Her very soul ached with an intense longing to behold those Oriental animals from far away tropical countries from "Afric's burning sands," of which she had read in the Bible and in Little Henry and his Bearer. Was it possible that those huge, ungainly elephants could stand on their heads, planks and barrels, play tunes on hand-organs, and do other undreamed-of things, perfectly unnatural and unpleasant to an elephan?

Was it true that horses waltzed and dogs hung each other? That a woman could be shot from a cannon, and a tattooed man walk shiveringly about clad only in his cashmere skin, and gauzy beings fly through hoops of fire over the backs of horses that had to make up their ninds to stand it? It was wonderful, a fairy tale, a myth, perhaps. Everything was reversed, the toes of the rider, the clown in the ring, the ideas and trunks of the elephants. Seeing was believing, and she wanted, oh, how she wanted to go! It would be the one great pleasure, the one grand epoch of her dreary life. Only those who have been forced to remain in the unvarying routine of hard work, care and unending monotony, can appreciate the happiness it would be, could this down-trodden little Yankee woman go to the circus. She read on the brilliant posters that "people, press and pulpit commended this great moral show. unparalleled in grandeur and magnificence, and that nothing was said, seen or done that could offend the most moral and fastidious person." To be sure Zion's Herald had not ad-

vertised it, and she had not yet heard it

indorsed by their own minister from his

pulpit. But one minister differeth from

another minister in opinions, and if even one attended the circus, surely she could. She had no money, and was afraid to ask for any, or to broach the subject to her husband, fearing his opposition. She remained awake at night, wondering if she was a wicked, designing woman for not mentioning her desire, and where she could obtain means to accomplish it. This was the first time she ever plotted. The first time she ever dared to strike out for herself. It showed how keen was the yearning for a little brightness to come into her cold and cheerless life. She knew it was useless to ask for any of the egg, butter, cheese or milk money that she had earned. She arose two hours earlier the next morning, did much of the house work, and while her husband was drinking molasses and water in the hayfield, she slipped away on a pretext and winged feet; and under the burning August sun, with hands trembling and heart beating with hope and excitement she picked five quarts of berries, that were sold at the hotel in S---. next day, with the coveted money held tightly in her ungloved hand, she hurriedly climbed into the wagon of a neighbor who had called by her request to carry her with his wife and children to the circus, all joyful at the unusual holiday How her heart beat, how her limbs shook! Once off and out of view of the hayfield, she would breath freer. One taste of pleasure and it was hers forever, no matter what happened afterward. They turned the corner and a man appeared on the dusty road. It was her husband, sent there by one of those malicious chances I didn't take it from the house. I earned to ask a few mild favors. One is to wreak it yesterday," she faltered, holding up her toil-worn, thorn-scratched hands. It plunging them into everlasting fire, and was her only appeal, and it fell mute upon her quivering lips, as he sternly ordered with the stranger sojarning within his her to "get down." She ought not to gates;" and notwithstanding her prompt- have got down, and we are sorry to say ly-paid board bills, to bring her to a that she did. But she is meek and good, sense of her own vile nature and hardened and she "obeyed," with her eyes and

He walked unrelentingly by her side o the house. He took the hardly won bits of silver. He said they should go into the contribution box next Sunday to atone and energy that makes him audible all for the heinous sin she had committed in wishing to enter unholy places. He entered the closed sanctuary of his parlor. He removed the tobacco quid from his mouth and placed it upon the mantel. Then he prayed. Kneeling in the centre of the floor, on the biggest, yellowest, most unfaded "horn of plenty" that besprinkled the carpet, he asked the Lord in nasal tones, to chasten the worldly spirit of his wife, to withhold her from the snares of temptation baited by the devil, and to keep her from the flesh-pots of Egypt and Vermont. She never complains. She suffers vaguely, not fully comprehending the servile position she holds in her husband's house. We are glad she does not. In her case it would make no difference if she did understand

This is only one woman's life out of thousands, under varying conditions and circumstances, to be sure, but true just the same. Yet there are unthinking and equality are not good for women necessary."

The Thirteenth.

"During the craze for Union Pacific stocks," said an old broker, "I furnished shares to thirteen different clergymen in New England, all of whom sold their Government bonds or took their savings out of the bank to buy with." "And how did you make out?"

"Twelve of 'em lost three-fourths of their investment."

"And what about the thirteenth?" "Oh, it was through him that I sold to the other twelve, and he made about \$5, 000!"-Wall Street News.

To poison a well is one of the worst of crime It is worse to poison the fountain of life for one's self and for posterity. Often by care lessness, or by misfortune, or inheritance this has been done. Ayer's Sarsaparilla goes back

OUR ANCESTORS' NERVI The Secret of Their Unusual Vigor Ex plained and How it can be Acquired

There was something about the sturdy rigor of former generations that chalenges the admiration of every man woman or child. They were no epicure; -those ancient fathers. They lived sim. ply, and successfully met and overcame difficulties that would have discouraged this age and generation. The rigors of the frontier were supplemented by th savages; wild beasts threatened their enterprise and poverty was a common companion. Yet they bravely encountered and resisted all those things and laid the foundations of a land whose blessings we now enjoy. Their constitutions were strong: their health unsurpassed and yet they were forced to expose themselves continually. There certainly must have been some good and adequate cause for all this and for the physical superiority of that age over the present. It is well known to everyone conver-

sant with the history of that time that certain home compounds of strengthen ing qualities were used almost universally by those pioneers. The malarial evils and exposures to which they were subjected necessitated this. When their bodies become chilled by cold or debilitated by the damp mists of a new country they were forced to counteract it by the use of antidotes. Medicines were few in those days, and doctors almost unknown. Hence the preparations above referred to. From among the number, all of which were compounded upon the same general principle, one was found to be more efficient and hence far more popular than all the rest. It was well known through the Middle and Western States and was acknowledged as the best preparation for malarial disorders and general debility then known. The recipe for compound ing this valuable article was handed down from one family and generation to another, was known to the Harrison family and is used as the basis and general formula for the present "Tippecanoe," the name being suggested by the battle in which General Harrison was engaged. The manufacturers have thoroughly in vestigated this subject in its minutest de tails, and are certain that for mal-assimi lation of food, dyspepsia, tired feeling general debility, prostrations, malaria disorders and humors in the blood, nothing can exceed in value "Tippecanoe. which was the medicine of our forefathers and seems destined to be the most popul lar preparation of the day.

"Tippecanoe" is prepared and given to the public by Messrs. H. H. Warner Co., of Rochester, N. Y., proprietors the famous Warner's Safe Cure, which now the most extensively used of any American medicine. The well-known standing of this house is a sufficient guarantee of the purity and power of thi preparation which seeks to banish one o the greatest banes of the nineteenth cer turv-mal assimilation of food. Anyon who experiences trouble of digestion who feels less vigor than formerly; whose system is unquestionably "run down" and who realizes the necessity of some strengthening tonic cannot afford to per mit such symptoms to continue. If the farmer finds that his threshing machine does not separate the grain from the stray he realizes that something is wrong and tries to repair the machine. When the food does not sustain life; when it fails to make blood; when it causes the energy to depart and and ambition to die, it is certain sign that something is wrong and that the human machine needs repairmatter of duty. You must attend to your health or your sickness and nothing will sooner overcome these evils than "Tippe canoe," the medicine of the past, a safe guard for the present and a guarantee health for the future.

A Figure of Rhetoric Spoiled. The upas tree of Java is the best abuse tree in the world. Orators, painters as poets have taken liberties with, and even scientific men have been very slow to con tradict the stories of its deadly influences It is represented as standing alone in barren valley, surrounded by the bones of animals and men unfortunate enough venture within the circle of its poisonou influence. In the South Kensington gal lery in London is a famous picture of dark valley of death, with nothing living in sight but a few ghost-like upas trees throwing off their exhalations. In crev ices and on bare rocks shine white bone and skulls, and the very heavens seem to

drop the dew that kills as it moistens.

The upas idea has also withered life in

verse, and spread destruction through the well rounded paragraphs of the historian. It is, therefore, a little surprising to be told that the valley of the upas tree is not a valley of death because of this tree, and the birds that fall dead near it are not ov ercome by its influences. The recent earthquake in Java has helped to bring out this fact. Several men of science drawn to that part of the world by the natural disturbances, have lately taken occasion to examine the valley very carefully. No native could be hired to approach the trees, but the foreigners' ardor was too warm to be cooled by difficulties, and the place has been carefully explored. The whole region is of volcanic forms tion, and at times sulphurous vapors and gases destructive to animal and vegetable life escape through the openings of the rocks, and of course during these periods no animal can live in the valley. The up as tree seems to resist the action of the gases and naturally appealed to the imagination and fear of the natives, and on its weird branches were hung all the ills of

We are not told whether the upas is like ly to make a good shade tree for an of namental garden, but as a figure of rhet oric it seems destined to outlive its use fulness unless it can now pose as a noted example of how calumny and unjust report will in time-very long time in that ease—give way to the truth. It would in deed seem strange to hear a minister exhort his hearers to stand firm to their Christian convictions like the upas tree in the valley of desolation.

the valley.

WHAT JOHN HAD LEARNED.

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When John came home from school one day His face was very grave;

He seemed an added dignity, An added height to have. "I trust, my son," his father said,
"You learn your lessons well, The time is coming when your way Of learning tasks will tell.

"I see that you are thinking hard, this makes me very glad, Come, tell me what you've learned to-day,-What lessons have you had?"

John speaks, (and shocks us too,) the while, His large, bright eyes dilate; "I've learned to shin up a lamp post, and hit from the shoulder straight! -Kate Upson Clark, in Good Cheer.

Grand Opera. "Father," asked a young man of his

cynical parent, "what is grand opera?" the exception of their two tails."— Irish I don't know." "Why are some operas called grand,

while others are not so designated? It seems to me that if a composer could write grand operas he would never write any other kind."

Well, you see, it's only by experiment that a composer can determine whether an opera is grand. If, upon first production, the music is beyond the ability of grand. The weary yawn of a man does more, my son, to determine the value of an opera than the highest recommenda. tion from a professional critic of music. If, though, the singer can climb to the summit of emergency, and if the audience composer goes away dissatisfied, disappointed and disconsolate. Sometimes the composer can correct the mistakes brought to light on the proof-sheet of first production. On one occasion a great composer produced an opera which he hoped would be grand; but there was so much music in it, the singers did so well. and the audience went into such fits of rapture and spasms of enjoyment, that the composer saw his work doomed to a wayward life of inferior appreciation. After the performance he took the opera, sat up all night crossing out the music and marking in rasp flats and guinea-hen sharps. He went with high hope the next morning to get a revise. The audience became restless. Men began to talk business. A harness and buggy man from a neighboring town sold three buggies, two sets of harness, and figured extensively on an omnibus trade. Women drew their cloaks around their shoulders and shivered. The voices on the stage broke and fell in shattered fragments. The composer went away happy. His opera was grand."

"Did the people continue their patronage after the music was marked out and the opera pronounced grand?"

"Bless your ignorance, yes. Why, the increase in attendance was wonderful. Previous to an opera's advent as grand -that is before the music is crossed out -only people who really love the 'concord of sweet sounds' went to see it, but afterward it was alike to all. The man with the dullest ear enjoyed it quite as much, or pretended to, which is all the same, as the person whose spirit was stirred by the gentle touch of soul-born har.

"But, father if there is really nothing sweet in the grand operas, why do you take mother to see them?"

"Because I am a fool, son."

"Because she is a fool, my boy,"

"Are all people thus actuated?" "Yes; that is, all who are honest

enough to confess it." "Don't you believe there are people

"Oh, yes."

"They are highly cultivated, are they

"No, not necessarily."

"What kind of people are they?" "Deaf people, young man."-Arkansau

A Baltimore man who started a bank at Custer City a year or so ago failed within a week, simply because he didn't know Western human nature. His place ad not been open an hour when a man in buckskin slouched in and presented a asked to have it discounted.

"I don't know you," replied the bank er, who was his own cashier. 'Stranger, that's my name thar' at the

ottom-Bill Riggs."

And that note is backed by Jim Mad

"I see, but I don't care to discount it The man picked up the paper and walk ed out, and in the course of ten minutes a chap with a pistol in either hand danc-

"Here's Jim Madden, and he wants to set eyes on the galloot who won't dis-

ed into the bank, and cheerily called

count a note when he backs it." He popped the banker in the shoulder, a clerk in the hip, and then fired away at the pictures until some one called him out to drink. The next morning the banker was missing and when he afterward turned up in Denver, he acknowledged that the banking business had some painful features that no one but a cowboy was able to wrestle with.

Kilkenny Cats.

The story has been so long current that it has become a proverb— "as quarrelsome as the Kilkenny cats"—two of the fought so long and so furiously that naught was found of them but two tails. The correct version of this saying is this: Ireland in 1798, Kilkenny was garrisoned by a regiment of Hessian soldiers, whose

mined not to lose the daily torture of the cats, generally employed one of their comrades to watch the approach of the officer. On one occasion he neglected his duty, and the officer was heard ascending the stairs while the cats were undergoing The difference in the material can be de their customary torture. One of the troopers seized a sword from the arm-rack, and with a single blow divided the tails of the cats. The cats escaped through the open windows of the room, which was entered instantly afterward by the officer, who inquired what was the cause of the bleeding cats' tails being suspended on the line, and was told in reply that 'two cats had been fighting in the room; that it was found impossible to separate they had devoured each other, with

Get Acquainted with Yourself. Says Bob Burdette, in the Christian

Nation.

Advocate:

Telemachus, it will do you ever so much good if every once in awhile you will go away by yourself for an hour or two and get real well acquainted with yourself. 'As a man thinketh, so he is." And you the singers and bores the audience, it is will never "know thyself" thoroughly unless now and then you get alone and sit down and talk to yourself, cross-examine yourself; learn what you know; what are your ambitions, your aims, your hopes-what is your real character; because, my dear boy, your reputation may is pleased, the opera is not grand, and the be one thing and your character quite another. Sometimes it does happen, in this faulty old world, that a really good man, a man whose character is above re proach, may bear the reputation of a rascal; and once in awhile-two or three times in awhile, in fact-a rascal wears the stolen reputation of an honest man. Go away now and then, my boy, and sit down a'll by yourself and think. Think of nothing under the sun only yourself. Yes, I know my son, there are men who never think of anything else, and God never made more useless men; but that is because they do all their thinking about themselves publicly, and aloud. They never think alone. You will be honest with yourself when

> you are alone, my boy. A man is apt to be honest with himself in the dark. He does not pose in heroic postures when he has no audience. When he stands face to face with himself, with no human eye to watch him, and no human ear to listen to his confession, and only his Maker, who knows every secret motive and thought of his life, to see and to listen, a man has to be honest. How could he be a hypocrite then? Why, my boy, I sometimes think when the "two men went up into the temple to pray," the Pharisee was partly led to pray as he did because he prayed for an audience; to the congregation, rather than to God. He had his position in society and in the synagogue to maintain, and he wanted every man who heard that prayer to know just what kind of man he was and how good he was, and so he told all the good things about himself that he knew. "I am not as other men are, extortioners, unjust, adulterers, or even as this publican." But the poor from the crowd; nobody could hear him; he was alone with God, the omnipotent and omniscient, who knew the secret heart of the publican better than the poor man knew it himself, and knowing this, standing face to face with himself, he had to be honest; he saw and he knew how weak and faulty he was-how marred was his life with bright promises and poor, broken, incomplete fulfillment; and as he faced himself and realized how weak and faulty all his life had been and was, he could not and "would not so much as lift up his eyes unto heaven, but smote upon his breast," and from his penitent heart and quivering lips broke the old prayer, the cry for mercy that has welled up from

afar off: "God be merciful to me a sin-Get away from the crowd a little while every day, my boy. Stand one side and let the world run by, while you get acquainted with yourself, and see what note of \$100 running for sixty days, and kind of a fellow you are. Ask yourself hard questions about yourself; find out all you can about yourself. Ascertain from original sources if you are really the manner of man people say you are. Find out if you are always honest: if you always tell the square, perfect truth in business deals; if your life is a good and upright at 11 o'clock at night as it was at noon; if you are as sound a temperance man on a fishing expedition as you are at a Sunday-school pic-nic; if you are as good a boy when you go to Chicago as you are at home; if, in short, you really are the sort of young man your father hopes you are, your mother says you are, and your sweetheart believes you are. Get on intimate terms with yourself, my boy, and, believe me, every time you come out from one of those private interviews you will be a better, stronger, purer man. Don't forget this, Telemachus, and it will do you good.

human hearts ever since, echoing the

wailing cry of the poor man who stood

What is Made From Paper.

One of the most remarkable uses to which paper has been put of late years is the manufacture of zylonite, a substance which at the will of the manufacturer may be made in imitation of horn, rubber, ivory, tortoise-shell, amber and even glass. The uses to which zylonite is adaptable cats in which city are asserted to have are almost infinite, but perhaps the most extraordinary is the manufacture of cathedral windows. The discovery was made about fifteen years ago, but it is only with-During the rebellion which occurred in in the last two years that a company has been formed for its manufacture. The basis of zylonite is a plain white tissue custom it was to tie together, in one of paper made from cotton or cotton and their harrack-rooms, two cats by their re- linen rags. This paper is treated first to word to the president of the road to sell the spective tails, and then throw them face a bath of sulphuric and other acids, unto face across a line generally used for dergoing a chemical change. The acid is drying clothes. The cats naturally be then carefully washed out and the paper came infuriated and scratched each other | treated with another preparation of alcoin the abdomen until death ensued to one hol and camphor, assuming an appear or both of them. The officers were made ance very much like parchment. It is acquainted with the barbarous acts of then capable of being worked up into cruelty, and resolved to put an end to plates of any thickness, rendered almost them. For this purpose an officer was or- perfectly transparent, or given any of the dered to inspect each barrack-room daily | brilliant colors that silk will take. It is

and report its state. The soldiers, deter- much more flexible than either horn or articles made of it in imitation of tortoise shell are said to be so perfect in appearance as 'to deceive the eye of the most practiced workman in that substance. tected on'y by tests.-Industrial News-

A Fortunate Canadian.

There is a pleasing little anecdote in connection with the carnival, of a Frenchman's getting "rich in a day," fact almost unparelleled in the history of Quebec Frenchmen. Baptiste Laporte lives in a little story and half gray slate plastered house near the Bonsecour mar ker, where he kept a small retail fur store them, and they fought so desperately that Here he has lived for the past fifty years on the hill just overlooking the old Bonsecour church, the oldest sacred edifice in Canada, being built a hundred years ago. Baptiste was poor, for though his furs were always of the best quality and "the finest in the world," his establishment was comparatively unknown and consequently little patronized. Things went on pretty much the same for Baptiste for twentyfive years.

He left with his dog, gun and snow shoes every fall and returned home in the spring to his Marie with his toboggan well packed with precious and valuable furs to be sold for the season. He generally did not manage to sell more than half his stock out from year to year, but by an ingenious plan his wife managed to preserve these furs so that when the time came for Raptiste to summon up all his enterprise and attract customers to his shop they were in as perfect order as if he had just stretched them on the little pine twigs to cure after shooting the animal in the bush. Baptiste decided to remain home this winter to enjoy the carnival. He did not wish to take advantage of the opportunity to make money, like too many other tradespeople, but merely to enjoy himself. However, a happy thought struck him, and he advertised his furs in all the local papers.

It grew very cold a day or two after the opening of the carnival, and, as an American gentleman said, "the mercury having got so high up in the glass during the first part of last week that it almost took two thermometers spliced together to gauge it, was now to be found down knocking the bottom out of the concern.' This change persuaded the American visitors who had come here unprotected against the frost further than a "plug", hat and a silk handkerchief to "go in for" furs, and Baptiste's was soon found to be the cheapest place in the city. In two days his whole stock was sold, with the exception of half a dozen red fox skins and half as many silver fox skins, the latter bringing him in the pelt \$150 for the

lot. Baptiste yesterdary was a poor French-Canadian furrier. To-day he is, thanks to the carnival, worth \$50,000. He had several daughters, who were always employed evenings making up the furs he brought home.

VARIETIES.

"SIR," said a young man entering an office in which was seated an old gentleman, "I am publican, "standing afar off"—ah, that was what made him honest; he was away your daughter. But before demanding her hand in marriage I would like to ask you a few questions."

"Certainly, sir; proceed." "About how much are you worth?"

"Well, I should say that my fortune would over three million dollars at least." "Quite a respectable amount. How is it in-

vested?" "United States bonds." "Ah, yes; safe investment; and the entire

amount will go to your daughter at your death?" "Every cent of it."

"Quite right. Well, I have had some little conversation with the young lady with regard to our forthcoming marriage, and she suggested that I had better mention the matter to

"You are both very kind," replied the old gentleman meekly. "Would it be presumption on my part if I were to ask you who you

"Certainly not, sir. You possess that right, undoubtedly. I am one of the directors of the New York Coaching Club, and will drive third n line in our Fifth Avenue parade next May." The old man struggled with his emotions for a moment, and then, in broken voice, exclaimed:

"I wish very much you would settle thi, little bill," said a bill collector, walking int the sanctum of an Austin journalist.

The editor glanced fearlessly at the docu ment and exclaimed: "Little bill! Why, man alive, this bill is nearly twice as much as I agreed to pay for

those trousers. You must come down fifty per cent, and then perhaps I'll pay it some time next spring." "We can't do that. The Legislature is in

session now and we have a good deal of business with them. We calculate that only one man in two pays, so for that reason we have to make out the bills for twice the amount." "Then regard me as one of the men wh

"In that case you will be placed in the same category with members of the Legisla

don't pay."

The editor seemed absorbed in thought Finally, he heaved a great sigh, and murmuring, "I wouldn't do it if it wasn't for my family," he pulled out a large roll of bank notes and picking out a \$5 bill handed it over to the enemy, and thus prevented a stigma being placed upon his reputation.

"You want a situation as conductor, de you?" said the president of the road.

"Yes, sir," the applicant replied. "Have you the necessary qualifications for

such a responsible position?" "I am sure I have, sir."

"Well, suppose your train should meet with serious disaster in which a number of pas sengers would be killed and a large amount of property destroyed, what action would you take in such a case?"

"I would telegraph the newspapers that the accident was of little importance, then send

"H'm," replied the President, "I am afraid those are not the proper qualifications for a good conductor, but you are a man of ability, see. We want a first-class superintenden You can consider yourself engaged as superin tendent of the road at a salary of ten thousand dollars a year."

EVERYBODY has heard of Mr. Tom Apple-

Boston society woman who was arrayed in a ivory and less brittle. Combs or other articles made of it in imitation of tortoise-New Year's night. A young lady was dressed in a marvellous dress of green and red, in which imaginative eyes were supposed to discover some more or less remote resemblance

to lettuce and lobster. "What do you represent, Miss M.?" a gentleman enquired, as they took their places in a the last few years in nearly all farm

"Don't you see?" she returned laughing, I'm a salad."

"Oh!" was the partner's retort, while he flashed a quick eye over the very liberal exposure of her person; "but haven't you forgotten to put on the dressing?"

Among the many good stories told by Artemus Ward is the one which tells of the advice he gave to a Southern railroad conductor soon after the war. The road was in a wretched condition, and the trains consequently were run at a phenomenally slow rate of speed. When the conductor was punching his ticket,

"Does this railroad company allow passengers to give it advice, if they do so in a respectful manner?"

Artemus remarked:

The conductor replied in gruff tones that he

"Well," Artemus went on, "it occurred to me it would be well to detach the cow-catcher from the front of the engine and hitch it to the rear of the train. For you see we are not liable to overtake a cow, but what's to prevent a cow strolling into this car and biting a pass-

REMENTI was playing one night before a Western audience. During a pianissimo pas- ness. sage he noticed a man engaged in the pleasant occupation of eating peanuts; his quick ear heard him break their shells. He at once stop. ped his playing. After waiting a little while to the utter astonishment of his listeners, and seeing that the hungry gentleman would not stop, he calmly remarked:
"Ladies and gentlemen, when that gentle-

man in the gallery shall have finished his peanut solo, I will proceed with mine.". out.

and was carried home and put to bed. In the course of the day it occurred to him that it would be the proper thing for him to secure the services of a legal adviser for the purpose of securing damages from the concern which was responsible for the accident. A lawyer was sent for and he arrived just as his client

was getting up.
"Good heavens!" he exclaimed, in amazement, "go right back to bed again; do you want to spoil your case?"

"Who is the wisest man mentioned in the Scriptures?" asked a young lady of one of her Sunday school class. "Paul!" exclaimed the little fellow, confi-

"Well, my father says Paul was the wisest "Well, my father says Paul was the wisest practical treatises on care and manage—man, because he never married; and I fancy ment, and very full and valuable treatmentatically."

THEY were having a war-drama at the Town Hall recently where Bessie lives, and she tried to coax her mamma to go one night and take her along, too, but no, her mamma said she couldn't go. Bessie was old enough to read the bills, and among the characters represented was one called a stay-at-home.

"Mamma," said Bessie, "you ought to be there, and be a stay-at-home. You'd make a real good one."

Chaff.

Always getting into scrapes-Nutmegs. If you don't want to lose your gun, never let it go off.

The greatest talker in existence could not talk long enough to tire a wagon wheel. A man with a corn on each toe is in a goo

A man with a corn on each toe is in a good ondition for writting an essay on the subject, Ten achers enough."

but the fellow who has to pay for it whistles whe the bill comes in.

The cat is the great American prima donna. If boot jacks were bouquets, her nine lives would be strewn with roses. Wilkie Collins' new story is called "I Say No!" Somebody must have been trying to borrow a five-pound note of Wilkie.

Ella Wheeler says: "I love with a love that urns to hate." That's the kind of a love to burns to hate." That's the kind of a lo have this cold weather; it will save coal.

Some people are always finding fault with Nature for putting thorns on roses; I always thank her for having put roses on thorns. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, but the price of a pedestal to put it on is a good

ound number of very-hard-to-get dollars. "This theory that cold contracts everything but water, which it expands, is nonsense. You ought to see my coal bill," says Mr. Urban.

What's the difference between a man who tears down a picket fence and one who dresses a spring chicken? One pulls the picket and the other picks the pullet. No girl ought to think of marriage until she

can wash and fron. She can't get along well unless she knows how to smooth her husband's bosom when it becomes ruffled. An Omaha pastor is trying to put a stop to Sunday night courting. Mrs. Partington can pause in her efforts to sweep back the Atlantic Ocean with a broom to laugh at this man.

"I cannot understand," said Mrs. Ramsbotam, "all this fuss about harbors of refuse Why can't they let the refuse float away out to sea? What do they want to harbor it for?"

"Where shall we find our teachers?" asks an educational exchange. Well, many of our sweet girl teachers may be found sitting on sofas with nice young men, any time after eight o'clock p. m.

"So Miss Skimps and Mr. Limbs are to get married. Well, I declare! That aged couple! And she is old enough to be his mother." "In-deed she is. And as for him—why, he's old enough to be her father."

"I bought some stock in the Rail-road," said T. C. Eastman, yesterday, "because my broker said it was a good buy," "And wasn't it?" "Yes," replied Mr. Eastman, "good-by to my money."

While scattering a few crumbs for the sparrows, this severe weather, don't forget to throw out a lot of old tomato cans, barrel hoops and cast off shoes for the poor goat, which has as much right to live as the imported feathered biped. A young man who had been going with a Vermont girl for some time, and had made her several presents, asked her one day if she would accept a puppy. He was awful mad when she replied that her mother had told her, if he proposed to her, to say no.

"Margery," said Ethelbert, as they sat on op-posite ends of the Turkish divan, "why am I like the letter Q!" and silence fell, broken on-ly by the melodious cough of Margery's war-ranted New England throat. "Because, dear," added Ethelbert, "I feel that I am useless without U."

Some remarkable answers are sometimes given by children in response to questions put to them in school. At a school at Wallsend, near Newcastle, the master asked a class of boys the meaning of the word "appetite;" and after a brief pause one little boy said: "I know, sir; when I'm eatin' I'm 'appy; and when I'm done I'm tight." ey or stamps to E. St. John, G. T. & F. A., Great Rock Island Route, Chicago, Ill., and it will be mailed to you.

Old Brown, of Grace Church, used to say after the wedding of an heiress: "Yes, sir, yes, sir, agreat deal of money has changed hands to day, sir!" ton's clever and severe query to a well-known

The American Farmer.

It is seldom we see an agricultural emark was uttered at a fancy dress party on book that we can, without qualification, unhesitatingly commend to our farmer readers. Such books often abound with the vagaries of some theorist which to the practical farmer are transparent fallacies. The wonderful improvements of methods certainly merit a permanent record. Breeding and feeding, producing, preserving and marketing, have each become an art and are practiced in the best manner but by few. A permanent record of these best methods and results should be owned by every intelligent farmer Such a work is the one bearing the above title, a book which we can commend as a very complete manual of practical farm

> The name of the chief editor of this work, C. L. Flint, for 28 years Secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture, is sufficient guarentee for the efficiency and care taken in its completion. His official duties have led him into correspondence with many of the best practical farmers throughout the country, and no man living has had better facilities, or is better qualified to compile a standard agricultural work.

This work of 1,900 pages has over 700 illustrations, and the paper, type and mechanical finish are of a high character. The following outline of its contents will give a slight idea of its comprehensive-

The chapter on Soils, their classification and management, is complete. Fertilizers, their application and effects, are treated practically, giving results of experiments rather than analysis. Modern Tillage is ably treated and thoroughly illustrated. Rotation of Crops is a very important chapter, while the treatise on Drainage will to many be worth more than the price "The gentleman in the gallery" was blotted of the entire work. Among agricultural products we find, first, over 100 kinds of grasses carefully described, and many of In a neighboring city a few months ago a the newer varieties are of great value. nan was injured by the falling of an elevator | Cereals of all kinds and latest varieties are described, as are their insect and other enemies, with methods of destroying them. Roots are followed by miscellaneous products of all sorts.

> Ensilage and Silos are described so fully that any farmer can construct his own. Numerous experiments and their results are here cited. The Improvement of Seeds is a most important chapter, showing how experimentors have doubled the yield of grain by this means alone.

It is the Live Stock Department of this book that will be most highly prized, fill ing, as it does, 1,000 large quarto pages Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine and Poultry "Oh, no, Johnnie. Paul was a very good each have a separate treatise, carefully man, but Solomon is mentioned as the wisest arranged, giving history, descriptions and illustrations of different breeds, elaborate.

Large and Small Fruits fill 126 pages with 70 illustrations. Gardening, Bees, Birds, Business Principles, the Household Department and numerous Miscellaneous Items help to fill this mammoth volume. We heartily commend it as the best and most complete agricultural work published. It is sold only by subscription, and is meeting a large sale,

as it deserves. Mr. D. Strange, of Grand Ledge, formerly of this city, when manager for the American Cyclopedia, is State Superintendent for this work. He is appointing canvassers, to whom exclusive territory is given, and while it is a good work to sell. it is also a good one to buy.

The following testimonials speak for themselves with no uncertain sound: AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, LANSING, Mich., Dec. 22, 1883.

A boy on being asked what was the plural of "penny," replied with great promptness and implicity, "Twopence."

A bonnet covered with birds does not sing out the fellow who has to pay for it whistles

Prof. Botany and Forestry.

I am pleased with this work, and a brief examination convinces me that farmers will find it a most valuable compound of practical information on matters that pertain to profitable expression to profit the profit of the profit

SAMUEL JOHNSON, Prof. Agriculture, Michigan Agricu'tural College

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 22, 1883. I have given some examination to the American Farmer, by Charles L. Flint. The general plan is admirable. Breeds of cattle, diseases plan is admirable. Breeds of cattle, diseases and other matters, are arranged alphabetically under appropriate general heads in a way to be easily found—an excellence rarely met in works of this sort. Mr. Flint was for many years the Secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture, and as such, yearly compiled under appropriate heads discussions of eminent farmers and scientific men, over the widest range of agricultural topics. He himself gave personal study to various agricultural topics successively, and published many valuable treatises. Mr. Flint has known how to select and arrange for practical use, the best, both of scientific and practical matter, from a large range of works, discussions of practical men, from abundant observation and no inconsiderable experience.

no inconsiderable experience. T. C. ABBOT, Pres. of the Mich. State Agricultural College.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, LANSING, Mich., Dec. 22, 1883. LANSING, Mich., Dec. 22, 1883. (
There can be no question but that a farmer's encyclopedia like the American Farmer, by Mr. C. L. Flint, if prepared carefully, giving the latest information from the best authorities on the several topics in which the farmer is interested, is very desirable, and should be in the hands of every farmer. From what I know of the author of this work, and a very careful examination which I have given it, it seems to meet the above requirements. I fully believe that every farmer will receive great advantage by a careful perusal of its pages.

A. J. COOK

I caught a severe cold, and remembering you old me to use "Downs' Elixir," I bought a bottle, and in less than three days my cough and sore throat had vanished! It's good. Publisher New Market, N. H., Advertiser. Please send me six bottles of Dr. Baxter'

Mandrake Bitters. I never used a medicine that did me so much good as this. IRA TAYLOR, Rolland, Mich. Henry & Johnson's Arnica and Oil Lininent is the best family liniment made.

Thelast edition of that wonderfully complete Cook Book is being exhausted. No housekeeper can afford to be without it. New receipts and best information, elegant cover, over 128 pages s well worth a dollar. Send ten cents in money or stamps to E. St. John, G. T. & P. A.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Is designed to meet the wants of a large portion of our people who are either too poor to employ a physician, or are too far removed to easily call one, and a still larger class who are not sick enough to require medical advice, and yet are out of sorts and need a medicine to build them up, give them an appetite, purify their blood, and oil up the ma-chinery of their bodies so it will do its duty willingly. No other article takes hold of the system and hits exactly the spot like

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA It works like magic, reaching every part of the human body through the blood, giving to

all renewed life and energy. My friend, you need not take our word. Ask your neighbor, who has just taken one bottle. He will tell you that "It's the best dollar I ever invested."

LEBANON, N. H., Feb. 19, 1879.

MESSRS, C. I. HOOD & Co.: Dear Sirs—Although greatly prejudiced against patent medicines in general, I was induced, from the excellent reports I had heard of your Sarsaparilla, to try a bottle, last December, for dynamic and greatly present and greatly present the control of the control o paraparila, to try a bottle, last December, for dyspepsia and general prostration, and I have received very gratifying results from its use. I am now using the second bottle, and consider it a very valuable remedy for indigestion and its attendant troubles.

Yours truly,

F. C. CHURCHILL,

(Firm of Carter & Churchill.)

A gentleman who has been suffering from the Debility and Languer 10 Pounds peculiar to this season, 10 Pounds says: "Hood's Sarsaparilla is putting new life right into me. I have gained ten pounds since I began to take it." Has taken two bottles.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. Price \$1 per bottle; six for \$5. Pre-pared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.



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\$100.000.





The only known specific for Epileptic Fits. The Also for Spasms and Falling Sickness. The Nervous Weakness quickly relieved and cured. Equalled by none in delirium of fever. The Spanness germs of disease and sickness. Cures ugly blotches and stubborn blood sores. Cleanses blood, quickens sluggish circulation. Eliminates Boils, Carbuncles and Scalds. Ammaces baths, Carboniers and Scales.

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DR. H. H. KANK, of the Dequinery NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Ears large and handsome, deep grain of dark srange
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our Catalogue for testimonials, etc. Packet 10e., bb. 56e.,
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Dent, each per packet 10e., ib. 40e., 1 bb. \$1.00,
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INFANTILE and Birth Humors. Milk Crust. Scalled Head, Eczemas, and every form of Itching, Scaly, Pimply, Scrofulous and Inherited Diseases of the Blood, Skin and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, cured by the Curncura Remedies. Absolutely pure and safe. Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, 50 cts.; Cuticura Soap, an exquisite Skin Beautifier and only Medicinal Baby Soap, 25 cts., and Cuticura Resolvent, the new Blood Purifer, 31 are sold by druggists. Potter Drug & Chemical Co Boston. Send for 'How to Cure Skin Diseases'

KNIGHT'S Price, \$1.00 per Bottle.

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TESTIMONIALS.

Prof. R. H. Holbrook, National Normal University, Lebanon, Ohio, writes: "Your Asthma Cure so completely cured me of my Asthma that I have scarcely hought of it the past year."

Rev. Calvin Case, Broadheads Bridge, Ulster Co., N. Y., writes: "It is the most effectual remedy I have ever tried. I recommend it to ail."

Prof. Joseph Peabody, Principal of Moody School, owell, Mass., writes: "I have been much benefited by its use. I like it better than anything I have ever ried and recommend it to ail."

KNICALY, new hoak "ASTHMA and HAX Knight's new book "ASTHMA and HAY FEVER; THEIR CAUSE and CURE," sent free to all requesting.

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farmers! Save your hogs by using Morris' Vegetable Compound. Manufactured from Native Roots and Herbs of Eastern North Carolina. The only preparation which prevents and cures Hog Cholera and all diseases of Swine. It prevents that torrible disease known as Triching, and vents that terrible disease known as Triching, and will put hogs in a condition to fatten in one-half the usual time, thus saving one-half the feed. It clears the kidneys and liver of worms and para-sites. By its ace as a preventive you will have no disease among your swine. For sale by

FARRAND, WILLIAMS & Co Wholesale Druggists, Detroit, Agents for the State of Michigan, FOR CROP REPORT

to CRIPPEN, LAWRENCE & CO, SALINA FARMERS, ATTENTION!

Buy, Sell, or Exchange a Farm, FARMERS' MUTUAL REAL ESTATE BUREAU FAY'S CELEBRATED MANILLA ROOFING Resembles fine leather; for Roofs, Outside Walls and inside in place of plaster. Very strong and durable. Catalogue with testimonials and samples FREE. Established 1866.

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COUNTY OF WAYNE,

At a session of the Probate Court for said County of Wayne, held at the Probate Office, in the City of Detroit, sixteenth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four: Present, Edgar O. Durfee, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Robert F. Johnstone, deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified, of Elizabeth C. Johnstone, the administratrix of said estate, praying that she may be licensed to sell the real estate of said deceased for the purpose of paying the debts of said deceased and the charges of administering said estate. It is ordered that Tuesday, the eighteenth day of March, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate Office, be appointed for hearing said petition, and that all persons interested in said estate appear before said Court, at that time and place, to show cause why a license should not be granted to said administratix to sell the real estate as prayed for in said eptition. And it is explexe ordered that a convor this order he much

be granted to said administratifix we sent the reas-estate as prayed for in said petition. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be pub-lished three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the MICHIGAN FARMER, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County of Wayne. EDGAR O. DURFEE, Judge of Probate. A true/copy: Homer A. Flint, Register.

CTATE OF MICHIGAN.—In the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne. Belle Sherman vs. Sylvester Sherman. In this cause it satisfactorily appearing to said Court from the affidavits of Belle Sherman and J. W. Fletcher now on file in said cause that the said defendant Sylvester Sherman is a resident of the State of Michigan but whose present place of abode is unknown, on motion of J. W. Fletcher, solicitor for complainant, it is ordered that the saic Sylvester Sherman appear, plead, answer or demur in this cause within three months from the date of this order or that in default thereof the bill of complaint in this cause be taken as confessed against him. Ordered further that scopy of this order be published in the MICHIGAN FARNER, a newspaper published in said County at least once in each week for six successive weeks succeeding the week for six successive weeks succeeding the late hereof. WILLIAM J. CRAIG.

f19-3t

ate hereof. William 9. Chang Circuit Court Commissioner, Wayne County, Michigan Dated Detroit, February 20th, 1884.



VAN BUREN COUNTY. It was an easy matter for your reporter to find his way from Kalamazoo into Van Buren Co., for we were kindly driven over the line by Mr. Geo. H. Pierson, that we might be introduced by him to some prominent sheep-breeders. The ride of sighteen wiles were a pleasant one to us eighteen miles was a pleasant one to us, although the day was cold and the farmalthough the day was cold and atthough the day was cold and the farming country not particularly inviting, for while listening to "sheep talk" our eyes occasionally wandered over the sandy hills and fields where sand had drifted, soiling the virgin purity and whiteness of the snow that, charity like, covered from us the bleakness of the unfertile fields and walleys.

valleys.
Paw Paw, with its population of 1,800, raw raw, with its population of 1,800, is the county seat, and is situated in a pleasant, level valley. It is distant from Detroit 164 miles, and was first settled in 1882. It was incorporated in 1867, and is now one of the prettiest villages in the State. The streets are wide and hordered State. The streets are wide and bordered with beautiful thrifty maples. The village is surrounded by a fertile farming country, with handsome drives and picturesque lakes. We notice fine residences. several lakes. We notice fine residences, several churches, a good hotel, an opera house, one National bank, three printing offices, a Union brick school house that cost \$40,-000, flouring mills, plow and wooden ware factory, plaining mills, foundry, machine shops, etc. Oak Park Seminary is a promishops, etc. Oak Park Seminary is a prominent institution, and has 200 attendants. Wheat, apples, pork and live stock are the Wheat, apples, pork and live stock are the principal shipments. Two miles east of the village is the "Paw Paw Valley Stock Farm" of E. B. Welsh, a breeder of Atwood Merinos. Through Mr. Pierson an acquaintance was soon made, and we had a chance to look over his pleasant home and fertile farm of 160 acres, as level as a house floor. His farm is well cared for, and the buildings are in good, tidy shape. In the new sheep barn, built last year, which is well lighted and arranged, we find a flock of sheep from rams to lambs that will please the eye of almost any connoisseur. While closely examining this flock, the flow of conversation continued, during flow of conversation continued, during which we learned that for twenty years he has been an ardent admirer of fine wooled sheep, that he started in their breeding with the idea of doing what he could towards their better development; and to reach the high standard that he aimed at, he found it necessary, if he wished to keep pace with the times and improvements of the day, to dispose of his high grade flock, which had already acquired a reputation, and start anew, which he did by purchasing in October, 1879, from S. B. Hammond, of Kalamazoo, a party of ten ewes which were bred by J. J. Brainard, of Attica, N. Y.; and on the following March, six more ewes of the same breeding. This flock did not meet his expectations, neither in size, wool or vigor, although well bred and of great value. Therefore, in 1881, he again started (as he he found'it necessary, if he wished to keep Therefore, in 1881, he again started (as he thinks on the right track), by the pur chase of eight ewes from G. F. Martin, of chase of eight ewes from G. F. Martin, of Rush, N. Y., thus laying the foundation of a flock of low, compact, well ribbed and vigorous animals. In this purchase was ewe 176, sired by Little Monitor 161, was ewe 176, sired by Little Monitor 161, he by Torrent 71, dam was 119, bred by C. R. Jones, of Vermont, and grand-dam bred by Stowell, of Vermont; 177, sired by Infantado 271, by Triumph 107, dam 100, bred by John Towle, of Cornwall, Vt., and got by Towle ram 120; 178, sired by Robin Hood, Jr. 288, by Robin Hood 188, dam 147, by Robin Hood 188, by Smuggler 122, dam bred by T. H. Dean, and sire of Little Wrinkley 58; 179, sired by Infantado 271; and 180 by Infantado, dam 138 by Bismark 270. he by Triumph 107: 138 by Bismark 270, he by Triumph 107; 156 was bred by C. R. Jones, sired by Robin Hood 188, dam 121 by Charlie 117; 162 was sired by Monroe 272, who was bred by John Towle, and sired by his ram 120, from a dam bred by F. H. Dean, of Vermont; 262 traces to a Hammond ewe, and was sired by Little Monitor 161 by Torrent 71. We will trace these ewes no farther than that 156 was in lamb by Reliable 285, while the balance were by Waukesha 844, bred by L. P. Clark, and sired by his 111, while the dam was by Chunkhead 205. In 1882 he purchased of J. S. Goodrich, Lima, N. Y., 15 yearling ewes; three of which were sired by Corporal 405 by Middy's Boy 208, dam by Harry Dean 229; the balance by Peck & Goodrich 433, he by Warner 433 our readers will please bear in mind that 433 is the sire of Greasy Bill). The first ram used was G. F. Martin's 190 by Little Monitor 161, dam Martin's 48. He was not a showy ram but a good getter. Van Buren No. 1 was used to some extent; he was by Reliable 285, dam 156 by Robin Hood. The one-year old Bissell's 389, at time of purchase on State fair grounds last September from E. N. Bisgrounds last September from E. N. Bissell, Vt., was sired by Banker 458, and bred by J. T. & V. Rich. This ram was bought to use on mixed ewes, especially the Goodrich. His fleece is well set, good staple, oil well diffused, has a plain body and heavily folded. The young ram coming two years old was sired by Martin's 190 out of ewe 178, is a square, heavy blocky ram and ought to be a heavy, blocky ram, and ought to be a good sire. In this flock there are 40 breeding ewes, 16 ewe lambs and 21 ram summer housing and grain-feeding, but protects them thoroughly as well as feeds well in fall and winter months. He is breeding especially for size, constitution and wool, his idea of a ram being one not less than 150 lbs., while the ewes should average 110 to 125 lbs. He fancies broad average 110 to 125 lbs. He fancies broad heads, short nose, open withers, short, broad back, good length of hip, straight hind legs well under, and body well folded. His idea of wool is a 2½ inch staple with density of fleece, and he believes he can only find low, compact, round, well ribbed and easy keeping sheep among the Atwoods. He lately purchased from George and Peter Martin, if our recollection stands by us as it

He is also a breeder of Poland Chinas. of which he has over twenty at present, in the starting of which herd he of course went to B. G. Duen C.
Ronde, and selected his stock.
ON THE WING. went to B. G. Buell of Little Prairie

if our recollection stands by us as it should, eight rams, of which he intends

to retain one for his own use. They are

Sheep Breeders' Association.

The annual meeting of the Southern Michigan Sheep-Breeders'and Wool Growers' Association was held at the People's Bank, Manchester, on February 23d. J. M. Kress was elected President, and H. C. Calhoun, Secretary. It was voted to hold the fifth annual shearing festival of the Association in the village of Man-chester, on Tuesday, April 22d. The shearings so far have been a success, and ming one is expected to be the best

Peterinary Department

Conducted by Prof. Robert Jennings, late of Philadelphia, Pa., author of "The Horse and its Diseases," "Cattle and their Diseases," "Shep, Swine and Poultry" "Horse Training Made Basy, etc. Professional advice through the columns of this journal to regular subscribers free. Parties desiring information will be required to send their full name and address to the office of the FARNER. No questions will be answered by mail unless accompanied by a fee of one dollar. In order that correct information may be given the symptoms should be accurately described, how long standing, together with color and age of animal, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted to. Private address, 201 First Street, Detroit.

Paralysis in Pigs.

LAPEER, Feb. 22, 1884 Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer.

We have two sow pigs, five months old that have been ailing about five weeks with a difficulty in their hind legs; can't with a difficulty in their find legs; can t get up without a great deal of trouble; some days seem a good deal better, then just as bad as ever. When first taken only one foot seemed affected, but finally both feet. Yesterday another one, four months old, was taken in the same way; had never been near the others. They are all ffat, and don't seem to lose flesh, but look dull and pinched in their bodies will eat as they lie; have been well fed on milk, boiled potatoes, middlings and corn, and have a comfortable pen. If you can tell what ails the pigs, or whether any treatment will help them, please answer in the FARMER and oblige,

Answer.-The symptoms you have given are too meager to enable us to diagnose the disease in your pigs satisfactorily to ourselves. Paralysis of the hind parts is a prominent symptom, but other symptoms equally important have escaped notice. On several occasions similar cases have been reported in these columns. Under the circumstances we can only prescribe upon general principles. Give the following: Sulphate of magnesia, one ounce; Jamaica ginger root, pulv., half an ounce. Mix and divide into four powders; give one to each animal in the feed, night and morning. Next day give nux vomica pulv., half an ounce; Lini farina, two ounces; mix and divide into twenty powders. Give one in the feed night and morning. Bathe the loins once a day with Evinco liniment.

Loss of Condition.

· CENTERVILLE, Feb. 25, 1884. Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer.

Can you please tell me through your paper what ails my buck. He was in fair condition when I turned him in with the condition when I turned him in which the ewe; I kept him up nights and gave him one pint of corn each day, and have given him about that much all winter and oats part of the time; but he keeps running down all the while. He served 50 ewes. Would it be better to take the grain from him awhile.

G. B. him awhile.

Answer .- Your description of the condition of your buck, unsupported by other symptoms of a more definite character, renders it difficult for us to answer your questions satisfactorily. The physical condition of your buck may have been less vigorous than in previous seasons from causes unknown to us. As it may be from disease in some form which would require personal examination to determine. It would be well to take the corn from him, substituting good oats, hay, and a little linseed meal, with a good supply of salt. We would advise you to call a veterinary surgeon to see him, and be governed by his directions.

Probably Navicularthritis.

CHARLOTTE, Feb. 27th, 1884 Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer.

I have a light bay mare coming six years in the spring, with black mane and tail, three white feet, and strip of white in face, that is lame in the right fore-foot in the coffin joint. She has been lame by spells since last October, but is getting out to lame now. Have need lightness the strip of the st quite lame now. Have used liniment some. Please state what you think would be good. She is with foal.

SUBSCRIBER.

Answer.-Apply a good fly blister, or the following, which answers a good purpose: Biniodide mercury, one drachm, vasaline, one ounce; mix well together. Dress with lard or cosmoline. If necessary repeat the application in two weeks, and dress the same as before.

COMMERCIAL.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT, March 4, 1884. Flour.-Receipts for the week, 2,246 bbls, against 2,496 bbls. the previous week, and 6,482 bbls the corresponding week in 1883. Shipments, 3,221 bbls. Dull and weak in consequence of the weak tone in wheat. No change as yet to note in prices. Quo

Wheat.-There was a little better demand fo

cash wheat yesterday, but the market is neither active nor steady, as no one appears to have any confidence in the future of this grain. At the clos prices were about the same as on Saturday. Quo tations were as follows: No. 1 white \$1 03; No. 2 white, 94%c; No. 2 red, \$1 02%. On futures March, \$1 03; April, \$1 041/4; May, \$1 061/4. Corn .- Yesterday the market was active bu

lower, No. 2 selling at 52%c, 54%c for April de livery and 561/2c for May. New mixed corn sold at 48@48%, and rejected at 46%c.
Oats.—Weak and lower. No. 2 white are offer ed at 381/c, and No. 2 mixed at 361/c.

Rye.-Quiet at 55@60c per bu. Barley.—Fine western samples are quoted at \$1 35@1 40 per bu., and Canada barley about 10c

higher. State is selling at \$1 20@1 50 per certal, and on the street at 50@70c per bu. Corn Meal.-Firm and steady at \$21@24 per on for fresh ground,

Feed.—Receipts and stocks very light. Bran is quoted at \$16 50@16 75; middlings are nominal at \$17 00@17 75 for coarse, and \$18 50@19 50 for ine; corn and oats, \$22@24; linseed meal, \$27 00@

Buckwheat Flour.-Quiet at \$4 00@4 25 per Apples .- In fair demand for the local trade

Quotations are \$3 50@4 00 for good fruit, Beans.—Quiet and steady; pickers are quoting at \$2 25@2 30 for their best steck; unpick ed are quotable at \$1 25@1 60 per bushel. From farmers' wagons buyers are paying \$1 50@

Butter-Market steady. Good table butter sell at 23@25c per lb., and low grade stock at 10@15c Street prices, 22@23c. Creamery is selling at 30@

35c per Tb. quoted at 14%@15c \$ B, and second quality at

Beeswax.-Scarce and firm at 30@35c W b.

Eggs.-In light supply at 23c per dozen. Street prices, 21@22c. Dealers look for an advance. Butterine.-Firm and active at 16@17c \$ b.

Dried Apples.-Southern, 6%@7c; State, 7%@ 71/30 P D and scarce. Evaporated fruit is worth 124@13c W b. Demand active. Hay.-Baled on track is selling at \$10@12 pe

-Steady. Michigan are quoted at 18@24c for fair to good, and New York at 25@28c for sam quality. On the street, in small lots, growers get

Dressed Hogs.—In light supply and price

firm. Retailers are paying \$8 25@8 50 for good hogs. Street price \$8 50. Cranberries .- Quiet: choice Cane Cod fruit \$13 00@14 00 per bbl; Wisconsin and New Jersey lo, \$10 00@11 00; boxes, \$4 25@4 50. Potatoes—The market is quiet and steady with

only a local demand. Quotations are 35@40c for large lots. Street prices, 50@55. Hickory Nuts.—In good supply at \$1 20 for shell-barks and at 90c for large nuts.

Maple Sugar.-Quiet at 11@12%c; syrup, 80@ Oc per gallon. Poultry .- Market firm. Turkeys are quoted at 20/22c, and chickens about 16/217c, geese about

14c, and ducks 15@16c. Onions -Firm and higher. Quotations ar \$1 90@2 00 per bbl., with improved demand. Clover Seed. -- Very quiet. Cash seed is quotable at \$6 per bu., and April deliveries at \$6 05@

Timothy Seed .- Quiet at \$1 50@1 55 per bu Provisions .- Pork is steady, but mess has de clined 50c per bbl.; lard is firm and higher moked meats active, with hams a shade lower: no other changes in prices. Quotations in this

Mess, new	18	75	a	19	00
Family do	19	25	ă	19	50
Clear do	20	50	@		
Lard in tierces, per b		9%	0		10%
Lard in kegs, per D		10%			104
Hams, per ib		131/2			14
Shoulders, per D		81/2			9
Choice bacon, per b		101/2			11
Extra Mess beef, per bbl	12	00	0	12	25
Tallow, per D		61/2			65
Dried beef, per D		141/2	0		15

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

At the Michigan Central Yards. Saturday, March, 1, 1884 The following were the receipts at these yard

	No.	No.	N
Albion		410.	21
Ann Arbor		246	•
Brighton		356	
Clade		192	
Clyde		315	
Dexter		191	
D., G. & M. R			
Eaton Rapids			
Fenwick		66	
Grand Blanc		68	
Highland	. 26	205	
Homer		45	
Howell		210	
Marshall	. 11	86	
Milford	. 14	28	
Metamora	. 21	197	
Oxford			
Plymouth		215	
Rochester			
Reading		192	
South Lyons	17		
Utica		101	
		101	
Union City		21	
Ypsilanti			
Drove in	. 13	178	_
Total	365	2,912	1
CATTLI	E.		

The offerings of Michigan cattle at these yard numbered 365 head against 430 last week. The market opened active at prices 15@25 ceuts per hundred higher than those of last week, on all grades. The receipts were closed out early, and the market ruled firm at the following

Lathrop sold Fitzpatrick a mixed lot of 21 head of good butchers' stock av 815 lbs at \$5.
Hali sold Duff & Caplis a mixed lot of 6 head of good butchers' stock av 940 lbs at \$4.75.
O Roe sold Hulbert 9 choice shipping steers av 1,322 lbs at \$6.75, and a mixed lot of 9 head of good butchers' stock to John Robinson av 958 lbs at \$5. good butchers' stock to soun hoomson at \$5.

Hall sold Stevens 16 good butchers' steers av

Hall sold Stevens 16 good butchers' steers av 1,100 bs at \$5.40.
Culver sold Stevens 2 good oxen av 1,705 lbs at \$5.25, and 2 coarse ones av 1,325 lbs at \$4.25 and 2 coarse ones av 1,325 lbs at \$4.25 and 2 bulls av 1,235 lbs at \$4.25.
Culver sold Sullivan a good butchers' steer weighing 970 lbs at \$5.25; 2 fair heifers av 645 lbs at \$4.55.
Culver sold Sullivan a mixed lot of 14 head of good butchers' stock av 874 lbs at \$4.75, and 2 bulls av 605 lbs at \$4.
Conley sold Fitzpatrick 2 good butchers' steers.

bulls av 605 lbs at \$4.

Conley sold Fitzpatrick 2 good butchers' steers av 900 lbs at \$5.20, and 3 fair cows av 1,020 lbs at \$4.

McGeorge sold Oberhoff 6 good butchers' steers and heifers av 890 lbs at \$5.30.

Conley sold Ross 5 fair shiipping steers av 1,384

Brown & Spencer sold Duff & Caplis a mixed lot of 9 head of good butchers' stock av 1,083 lbs at \$5.30.

lot of 9 head of good butchers' stock av 1,083 lbs at \$5.

Pickering sold Burt Spencer 2 choice oxen and a steer av 1,666 lbs at \$6.

Giddings sold Burt Spencer 10 good butchers' steers av 1,099 lbs at \$5.40; 2 fair ones av 815 lbs at \$5, and a bull weighing 940 lbs at \$4.

Clark sold Duff & Caplis 23 good butchers' steers and heifers av 930 lbs at \$5.25.

C Switzer sold Stevens 3 fair shipping steers av 1,020 lbs at \$5.50.

Sly sold Stevens 5 good butchers' steers av 1,030 lbs at \$5.50.

Sly sold Stevens 5 good butchers' steers av 1,068

1,020 lbs at \$5 35.

Sly sold Stevens 5 good butch rs' steers av 1,068 lbs at \$5 40, and 3 av 1,090 lbs at \$5 50.

Gleason sold McGee a mixed lot of 12 head of fair butchers' stock av 907 lbs at \$4 40.

C Roe sold McIntire 10 good butchers' steers and he fers av 935 lbs at \$5 15, and 2 bulls to John Robinson av 990 lbs at \$4.

Lovewell sold Duff & Caplis a mixed lot of 17 head of fair, butchers', steer a 75, lbs at \$4.65 Lovewell sold Duff & Capils a mixed for or r head of fair butchers' stock av 975 ibs at \$4 65. Michaels sold Burt Spencer 24 good butchers' steers av 1,022 ibs at \$5 25. C Roe sold Burt Spencer 10 good butchers' steers av 1,094 lbs at \$5 50.

SHEEP. The offerings of sheep numbered 2.912, agains 2,269 last week. The shippers were virtually out of the market. They claimed that the quality o the offering were much inferior to those of las week, while sellers were asking fully as high prices. There was no change in these views, and sellers refusing to make any concessions the larger part were shipped out in first hands. The sales to the local trade were of fair proportions but there was a wide difference in views as to the range of the market. Sellers claimed the prices were considerably lower, while buyers were very certain that there was no change. About a fair statement of the situation will be, that the market was dull; a large part of the sheep of poor quality, and prices without quotable change from

Lomason sold Andrews 101 av 85 lbs at \$5. Conley sold Fitzpatrick 85 av 99 lbs at \$5 50. G D Spencer soldWreford & Beck 17 av 85 lb t \$4 65. t \$4 65. Giddings sold Fitzpatrick 28 av 85 lbs at \$4 60. McCafferty sold Wreford & Beck 97 av 87 lbs

McCafferty sold Wreford & Beck 97 av o' 10s at \$5.

Powers sold Wreford & Beck 45 av 79 lbs at \$475.

Clark sold George Wreford 145 av 82 lbs at \$475.

Hall sold Morey 95 av 100 lbs at \$5 40.

Clark sold John Rebinson 46 av 90 lbs at \$5 35.

Stevens sold Wreford & Beck 89 av 99 lbs at \$5 50, and 93 av 75 lbs at \$4 30.

C Switzer sold John Devine 92 av 89 lbs at \$5 10.

Stabler sold Wreford & Beck 198 av 90 lbs at \$5 30. \$5, and 43 av 96 lbs at \$5 30. Sly sold Wreford & Beck 100 av 92 lbs at \$5 40 Pickering sold Morey 45 av 84 lbs at \$4 55.

HOGS. The offerings of hogs numbered 197, against 285 last week. There were also two loads of St. Louis hogs on sale. Since last Saturday there has been quite a heavy drop in hogs in all the markets, and here the change amounted to fully 50

Clark sold Oberhoff 14 av 137 lbs at \$6 25. Powers sold Weeb Bros 29 av 214 lbs at \$6 25. Bullard sold Webb Bros 15 av 137 /bs at \$6 25. Wreford & Beck sold Webb Bros 180 av 129 lbs at \$6 27%.
Flieschman sold Webb Bros 89 av 133 bs \$6 30.

King's Yards. Monday, March 3, 1884. CATTLE.

The market opened up at these Yards with 150 head of cattle on sale. Buyers got to work early and it did not take long to clean up the receipts For anything of good quality prices were 15@25 cents higher than at the Central Yards on Satur

Goodwill sold Flieschman 2 fair butchers steers av 800 lbs, and a cow weighing 1,120 lbs at \$5.

Oberhoff sold Genther 5 good butchers' steers and heifers av 882 lbs at \$5 50.

McHugh sold Hersch 12 good butchers' steers and heifers av 970 lbs at \$5 40.

Richmond sold Sullivan 2 good butchers' heifers av 845 lbs at \$5 35, and a steer weighing 1,130 lbs at \$5 50.

Brant sold John Robinson 6 good butchers' steers and heifers av 850 lbs at \$5 35.

Goodwill sold Sullivan a mixed lot of 8 head of good butchers' stock av 835 lbs at \$5.

McHugh sold Kammon a mixed lot of 13 head of good butchers' stock av 760 lbs at \$4 85.

Barwise sold Stucker 3 good butchers' cows av 1,117 lbs at \$4 70.

McHugh sold Oberhoff 5 fair butchers' steers av 974 lbs at \$5 25.

Besancon sold Marx 2 fair butchers' steers av 915 lbs at \$4 90.

Geodwill sold Sullivan a wixed lot of 6 head of Good butcher's steers av 915 lbs at \$4 90.

Besancon sold Marx 2 fair butchers' steers av 915 lbs at \$4 90.
Goodwill sold Sullivan a mixed lot of 6 head of thin butchers' stock av 783 lbs at \$4 30.
Nichols sold Oberhoff 5 fair butchers' steers av 1,614 lbs at \$5 25.
White sold Kraft 3 good butchers' steers av 846 lbs at \$5 30 and one weighing 1,080 lbs at \$5 50.
Webster sold McGee a mixed lot of 7 head of coarse butchers' stock av 764 lbs at \$3 90.
McHugh sold Petz 6 fair butchers' steers av 850 lbs at \$5. bs at \$5. Oberhoff sold Regan 2 good butchers' steers av

108 at \$5.

Oberhoff sold Regan 2 good butchers' steers av 1,050 lbs at \$5.50.

Aldrich sold Nichols 2 fa'r butchers' steers av 800 lbs at \$5.12%.

Nichols sold Marshick a mixed lot of 4 head of good butchers' stock av 945 lbs at \$4.80.

Buffalo.

CATTLE-Receipts, 7,028, against 6,894 the previous week. The offerings of sale stock was light and with a good attendance of buyers, prices advanced 15@20 cents over the rates ruling at the close of the previous week. A few extra teers brought \$6 75@7, but the bulk of the best steers brought \$6 15@6 60; good shippers bringing \$5 80@6; good cows and heifers sold at \$5@5 60; common mixed butchers' stock sold at \$3 25@5 eccording to quality. The market ruled firm and strong on Tuesday and Wednesday at fully Monday's rates. Of Michigan cattle only one sale was reported, that of 21 steers av 1,049 lbs at \$5 60. The following were the closing

QUOTATIONS:

Sheff.—Receipts, 30,500 against 23,400, the previous week. The market opened up on Monday with 50 car loads of sheep on sale. The demand was active both from shippers and the local trade, and for good grades prices were 10 cents higher. Common and medium sheep were slow of sale at unchanged prices. The receipts were liberal on Tuesday and Wednesday, the demand continuing good throughout. The market closed with fair to good 73,880 b sheep selling at \$4 50,25; 80 to 90 lb, \$4 80,25 75; 90 to 100 lb, \$5 60,26 10; 100 to 120 lb, \$5 90,26 50; culls, \$3 25,04. Western lambs, common to extra, \$5,07 20. We note sales of 82 Michigan sheep av 99 lbs at \$6; 147 av 100 lbs at \$6; 90 av 83 lbs at \$5 25; 132 av 89 lbs at \$5 50; 173 av 94 lbs at \$5 61; 170 av 90 lbs at \$5 05; 187 av 183 lbs at \$5 40; 101 av 82 lbs at \$5 35; 180 av 108 lbs at \$5 35; 184 av 96 lbs at \$5 50; 187 av 184 lbs at \$5 35; 30 do av 78 lbs at \$7; 200 do av 88 lbs at \$7; 24 av 54 lbs at \$6; 90; 100; method av 100; m

Chicago.

CATTLE.-Receipts 36,079, against 29,573 the pre vious week. Shipments 15,055. The market opened up on Monday with 6,500 head of cattle on sale. This was more cattle than had been looked for, and the market ruled dull all day. Shippers paid \$5 35@@7 for poor to choice steers, the bulk going at \$5 60@6 40. There was a fairly active market for butchers' stock. Sales were made of common to good cows at \$3 75@4 75, and fleshy steers at \$5@5 60, while scrubs sold at \$2 75@3 25 The market was comparatively steady on Tues day, but on Wednesday the receipts were largely increased and prices ease off 5@10 cents per hundred. Thursday's trade was without any change, but small receipts on Friday and favorable reports from the east, livened up the trade, and prices advanced 10@15 cents on shipping grades On Saturday the demand was active, and the

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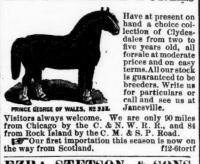
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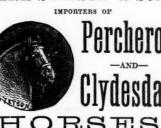
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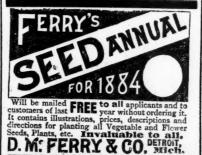
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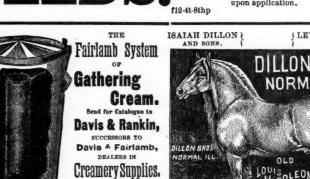




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